

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY

A DECLARATION OF WAR against the United States" was Germany's answer to President Wilson's address to the Senate on world-peace, remarks the semiofficial *New York World*. And the accuracy of this interpretation of the German note of January 31 announcing a campaign of ruthless submarine warfare against neutral as well as belligerent ships seems to have some confirmation from the German Embassy itself. For when Count von Bernstorff was informed of the severance of diplomatic relations between his country and ours he made this remarkable admission, according to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "I am not surprized. My Government will not be surprized, either. The people in Berlin knew what was bound to happen if they took the action they have taken. There was nothing else left for the United States to do."

And President Wilson agrees that there was nothing else for this country to do consistent with its "dignity and honor," as he told Congress on February 3. The United States Government, he recalled, had announced after the sinking of the *Sussex* that it would break off diplomatic relations with Germany unless she abandoned her methods of submarine warfare. She has declared her purpose to resume these methods; and the withdrawal of our Ambassador at Berlin and the handing of his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington necessarily followed. Nevertheless, President Wilson declared that he refused "to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do"; that they will actually "destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens

in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt." And, he said, "only actual overt acts can make me believe it even now." But—

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded, if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course."

The first neutral approval of the President's course came from Brazil, where there are large German interests. Now, said the *Epoca*, of Rio de Janeiro, "there are to be no more neutrals"; "let us defend ourselves against the German pirates," was the call of *La Razon*, of the same city.

"Piracy" and "a return to murder" were also favorite expressions of the American press in describing Germany's move. The world can but conclude, so it seemed to the Boston *News Bureau*, "that Prussianism, desperate lest it have to hoist the

white flag, chooses to flaunt the black flag upon the seas." A daily like the *New York Evening Mail*, often spoken of as friendly to the German cause, reminded its readers that "there are worse things than war," and that "a war in a just cause fuses nations into that unity which America, too, must know." And in the support of the President, it added, "are our united



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THE COUNTRY STANDS BY HIM.

WHY MR. HOOVER WAS ASHAMED

Can you rest easy when one of the noblest of Americans,—one who has brought honor and love to the American flag,—confesses that when he heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" sung by 1,500 weak, hungry children in Belgium, he "could feel nothing but shame"?

Turn *now* to page 345 and read a very stirring chapter of the story which was begun in THE DIGEST of January 20th.

minds and hearts." America, declared the New York *Globe*, at the "call of duty and necessity," will "resist to the uttermost the criminal acts of the world's great disturber." It continued:

"Are you pacifist and sincerely devoted to bringing an end to war? Then you must see that the only hope of destroying this artificial plague of man is in making a record that will forever halt the hand of the warlike when they meditate unsheathing the sword. Are you an internationalist, in favor of a new and better organization of the world? Then you must see that the principle must be vindicated that no nation is a law to itself or

rejection of any possible peace-understanding, "unable further to forego the full use of her submarines." "The now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies," it is asserted, "gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note address to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916." Under these circumstances, the note continues,

"Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within that zone will be sunk.

"The Imperial Government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war and in the restoration of peace, which the Government of the United States has so much at heart."

Another memorandum names the boundaries of the two zones (the one surrounding England is outlined on the map on this page), and gives permission to one American passenger-ship to visit England each week, on the condition that it make Falmouth its port of destination, use a certain route, arrive and depart on a certain day, and carry certain specified markings in addition to the American flag.

Thus, apparently, would Germany bring peace by more intensified war. But few of our editors, save those speaking for German-Americans, believe it can succeed, either as a threat or as an actual blockade of England. "Germany's Worst Blunder" was the title of one of the most thoughtful and vigorous editorials treating the new German policy. It appeared in a daily with decided pacifistic leanings, a friendliness for the Wilson foreign policies, and a willingness to see reason in any quarter. Said the New York *Evening Post*:

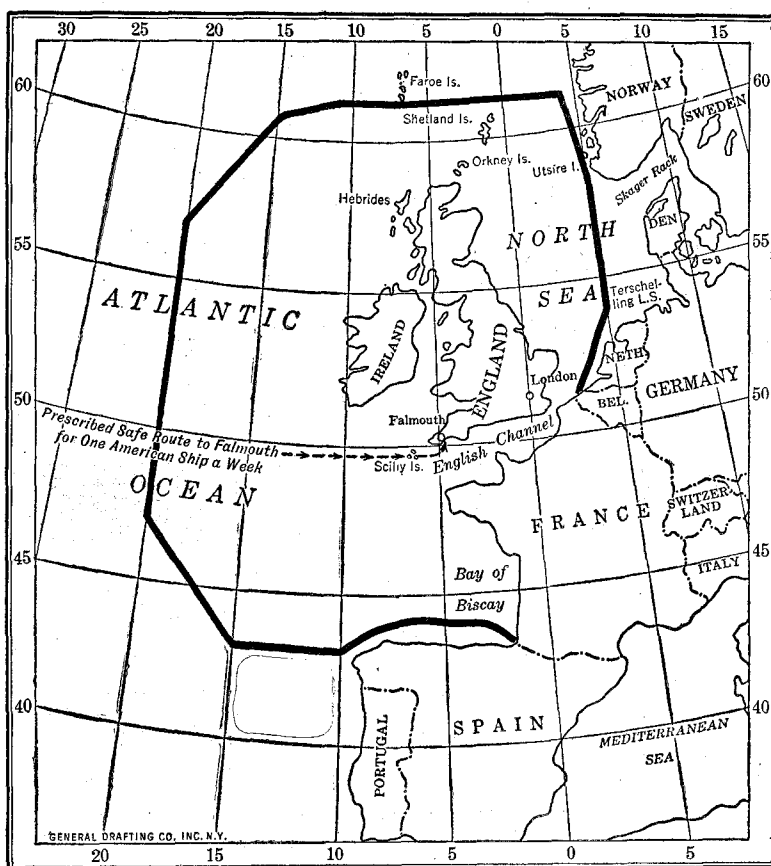
"Having begun the European War by an act of perfidy, the German Government now seeks to end it by an act of criminal insanity. In a mad lurch away from the efforts to bring about peace by reason and negotiation, the German authorities announce that they will begin this day to run amuck on the high seas. A Malay pirate could not have made the announcement more brutally.

"Not only is the indiscriminate sinking of passenger-vessels on the ocean, with reckless disregard of the loss of life among non-combatants, a defiant violation of international law and a crime in the eyes of man and God, but it is the most insolent attack upon the peace and security of the whole world ever made. Upon neutral rights Germany would wipe her feet as upon a door-mat. Her own professions and her pledges to the United States she would make appear only a blackmailing attempt to force us to do her will.

"We firmly believe that this is the greatest blunder made by the German rulers in their two years of heaping blunder upon blunder."

A reference in the note to the "warm and cordial sympathy" for Belgium "felt in the United States," seemed to *The Evening Post* only matched for "utter Dummheit" by "the German proposal graciously to permit one American passenger-steamer a week to sail for Europe without being sunk on sight. Such intolerable dictation, under the guise of a friendly concession, could not have been conceived or phrased anywhere but in the German Foreign Office—or an insane asylum." The American answer had been given in advance—

"Such methods of warfare on non-combatants at sea as Germany now purposes to renew in an intensified form, she has already been officially informed that she can not persist in and expect to remain in friendly relations with this country. On that point our Government is fully committed and the German authorities know it. With their eyes open, they took the risk of a breach with the United States. This does not mean that the President should meet headlong folly with rashness. Having



"ALL SHIPS MET WITHIN THAT ZONE WILL BE SUNK."

This German decree, which ended friendly relations with the United States, also applies to the Mediterranean, with the exception of waters bounding the Spanish coast and a safety zone extending along the African coast and thence to Greece.

may be permitted to follow the promptings of its own wicked will.

"It is happily unnecessary at this time to ask for national unity by invoking the principle that a country must be supported whether right or wrong. All that is to be demanded is that all shall support a President and a Government plainly in the right. If war comes it will be a holy and righteous one—a war on war, a war for peace, a war for a better world."

The German note which precipitated the crisis was handed to the Secretary of State on January 31 and was devoted largely to praise of President Wilson's ideals, and to denunciation of England's "war of starvation," and "the lust of conquest" exhibited by Germany's foes. The British blockade, it is explained, "does not at all affect the military power" of Germany, "but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation." Then follows the sentence setting forth Germany's new purpose:

"After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal."

A supplementary memorandum explained that while "Germany has not so far made unrestricted use of the weapon which she possesses in her submarines," she is, because of the Entente's

condemned Germany for engulfing Europe in war by a precipitate ultimatum, it is not for Americans to clamor for instant hostilities. There need be no loss of time in making our position absolutely clear; and, then, on the first overt act we can proceed to the step of which the President gave warning less than a year ago—namely, to 'sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'

"About all this there is every reason for the American Government and the American public to try to keep a cool head. And there is no need for the world to be dismayed by the new German threats. They are not yet put into execution. In their entirety, we do not for a moment believe that they can be. German submarines may run a terrible course of destruction and slaughter. But that they can come anywhere near fulfilling the proud boast that England and France will be absolutely cut off from the ocean, and that the foreign commerce of the United States will be dwarfed to the pitiful measure indicated by the German note, is to our mind wholly incredible. The Allies and neutrals are not reduced to helplessness. And even if they have to suffer unutterable things at the hands of German submarines, let not the German Government imagine that in any such way can the high spirit of freemen be broken. It were better to starve and sink into misery and die a thousand deaths than submit to a tyranny based on organized murder."

The German proclamation, as the New York *Tribune* was by no means the only newspaper to observe, threw "a new light on the recalled Lansing explanation of President Wilson's recent peace-note. Mr. Lansing told the truth. All the President's recent peace-maneuverings have apparently been for the purpose of staving off a break with Germany—of securing peace in Europe in order to forestall the disagreeable necessity of facing trouble between the United States and Germany." "Woodrow Wilson's peace-movements were what they purported to be," says the more friendly *Macon Telegraph*, "the last attempt to keep America out of war. . . . Seemingly the attempt has failed."

A new light is also cast upon the German peace-overtures of December 12, the New York *Evening Sun* perceives. They were "not really a peace-offer, but a war-move."

"They were designed for no purpose under heaven save to prepare the way for the announcement made yesterday of a return to a policy of wholesale atrocity on the high seas. They were carefully framed and worded so as to elicit replies from the Entente Powers of such a kind as might serve in the German mind for an argument to justify a new campaign in violation of the laws of war."

Yet the New York *Sun* observes that Germany "can not be accused of breaking faith with the United States." The facts are thus stated:

"On April 20, 1916, after the attack on the *Sussex*, President Wilson through Ambassador Gerard notified the Imperial Government at Berlin that unless it should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its then avowed methods of submarine warfare against passenger- and freight-carrying vessels the United States could 'have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'

"To this Germany replied on May 5, in a note from Dr. von Jagow to Mr. Gerard, that the United States ought to insist equally upon the observance by Great Britain of the recognized rules of international law; that pending an effort on the part of the United States to bring Great Britain to a sense of her obligations in this respect Germany would suspend her attacks on merchant vessels without warning and without saving human lives; but that if the United States did not succeed in having the laws of humanity followed by all belligerents (meaning England) 'the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.'

"It is only fair to remember that Germany is now exercising, for reasons satisfactory to herself if not to us, that reserved right to withdraw her promise of which she notified us at the time."

The two possible explanations of Germany's decision "to

return to the atrocities and barbarities of submarine warfare," according to *The Sun*, are, first, that she really believes it to be within her power to starve England into submission, and, secondly, that being "conscious of imminent exhaustion and defeat," she is willing to draw other neutrals into the fight against her in order to "yield at last to the inevitable with better grace." The *Sun's* Washington correspondent hears that the Teutons have accumulated from 300 to 500 submarines, which are expected to cut off all supplies from England and bring



WAR AGAINST EVERYBODY.

—Kirby in the New York World.

that nation to its knees inside of two months. To the German Reichstag the Imperial Chancellor explained that he had been opposing an unrestricted submarine warfare because the time was not ripe. But this winter it is. In the first place:

"The most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established. The second decisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France, and Italy with serious difficulties which by means of unrestricted U-boat war will be brought to a point of unbearable-ness. . . . If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted U-boat war at a very much higher value than last spring, the dangers which arise for us from U-boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time. . . . The military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted U-boat war may bring, and as this U-boat war is the means of injuring our enemies the most grievously, it must be begun."

Yet the New York *Globe* doubts whether Germany's submarines can injure her enemies much more grievously than they have been doing. Germany, it says, may have many new, large, and effective U-boats, and may even "increase the number of vessels sent to the bottom." But "what is doubtful is that disregard of the principles of international law, adoption of even greater ruthlessness than ever, will enable her seriously to diminish the number of boats using enemy ports." *The Globe* believes "that the Entente navies and merchant marine will find a way to limit their losses whatever desperate measures Germany adopts."

SHALL AMERICA JOIN A PEACE-LEAGUE?

IS THE PRESIDENT'S DREAM of our future membership in a great league of nations to enforce peace perilous, "immoral," and "full of madness," as Senators Borah and Cummins declare; or does it, as the New York *World* affirms, represent the only possible avenue of escape from a future staggering under the burden of militarism and dominated by the doctrine that might is right? This question, predicts the Baltimore *Sun*, "may be the paramount issue of the next four years, the issue on which the next Presidential election



NEEDLESS APPREHENSION.

—Barnett in the Los Angeles Examiner.

will be fought." In his historic address to the Senate on January 22, the President assumed that "every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take for granted" that when this war ends there must be established "some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again." He dismissed as "inconceivable" the idea that "the people of the United States should take no part in that great enterprise," because "no covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war." And in the following words he further declared his allegiance to the idea of some sort of league to enforce peace when it is once secured:

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind. . . . I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competition of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

Nevertheless, opponents of the President's plan argue that it represents a revolutionary departure from our traditional policy of "no entangling alliances" and of aloofness from European quarrels. "Such a league is but another name for an offensive and defensive alliance—such as Washington warned us against, and such as our whole national history and policy runs counter

to," declares Mr. George W. Wickersham, who was Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet. "The President proposes a tremendous departure from the cardinal policies of this Republic," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which adds: "It is incredible that any such treaty arrangement would come within gunshot of ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate." And in another Milwaukee paper, Victor L. Berger's *Leader*, we read:

"To be frank, we doubt very much if the American people could be induced to assume the responsibility. Their mood is to shirk the responsibilities that they now have rather than to assume new and greater obligations. We may misjudge the popular mind, but the very sentiment which contributed to Mr. Wilson's election—the sentiment of gratitude because we have escaped from the war, even at the repeated sacrifice of our neutral rights to both groups of belligerents—is a sentiment that shirks rather than invites responsibility."

Any arrangement which gives us a voice in foreign affairs must necessarily give foreign governments a voice in ours, thereby involving a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, argues the Philadelphia *North American*. Moreover, continues the same paper—

"When all else has been taken into account, there remains the certainty that a world league would be an incitement to alliances more secret and more selfish than any that have hitherto afflicted mankind. Every issue arising would be made the subject of desperate intrigue by the nations directly concerned to enlist support for their respective contentions, and the certain result would be rivalries and animosities worse than before."

To all who are "carried away by the seraphic beauty of President Wilson's 'concert of power,'" the Washington *Times* recommends a study of the history of the Holy Alliance, "which was used in the course of a few years to crush the people of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain." The President's plan, thinks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "might obviate the little wars," but could not prevent another world-war. Mr. Bryan thinks it "inconceivable" that the American people "should be willing to put the American Army and Navy at the command of an international council, which would necessarily be controlled by European nations." To Senator Borah "the singular and startling viciousness of this whole proposition is this":

"We enter the league, we contribute our portion of ships and soldiers for a police force of the world, a force large enough and strong enough to crush those who do not submit their vital interests to arbitration or conciliation. Then some question arises as to immigration, citizenship, or of territorial propinquity to which we decline as a people to submit, especially to a tribunal so preponderatingly in numbers against us. Then we have agreed in advance that this force which we have helped to create shall attack and assail us as a people."

Senator Cummins, who believes that membership in such a league would lead us "straight to the hell of war," defines his position in these words:

"I affirm, as my belief, that if this country does what the President proposes, we will be involved either in almost continuous war waged all over the world or we will be engaged in almost constant rebellion against the authority which he proposes to set up over us. . . ."

"The movement to organize a world court and to broaden to its extreme limit the field of arbitration has always had my cordial approval, and I have never ceased to hope that in the progress of time war would become infrequent, if not impossible, and it is only when it is attempted to confer upon such a tribunal, or league, or sovereignty, it matters not how it is described, the power to use armies and navies to enforce its decrees, or to make contracts to fight in a quarrel not our own, that my opposition begins."

In the paragraph last quoted the Senator states the issue on which our two leading peace-organizations—the League to Enforce Peace and the World's Court League—part company. The latter organization believes in a world-court, modeled after the Supreme Court of the United States, "whose decisions will

be supported and carried out by the single greatest force in existence—the sheer force of public opinion.” This moves the *Chicago Evening Post* to point out that the decrees of the United States Supreme Court do not rest solely upon public opinion for enforcement, but have behind them “the police power of the United States, represented by its militia and regular Army.” “If there is to be a league to enforce peace, America must certainly be in it,” declares the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, and the *Columbus Dispatch* agrees that some form of international police force is desirable. “There is nothing to be afraid of in the President’s plan,” insists the *Brooklyn Citizen*, and in the *Atlanta Journal* we read:

“There is no merit and really no point to the contention that the United States should take no part in a future league of nations for preserving peace because to do so would be a breach of our traditional policy against ‘entangling alliances’ and a menace to the Monroe Doctrine. Between the international concert which President Wilson advocates and the ‘entangling alliances’ which President Washington feared, there is as wide and as vital a difference as between the world of 1917 and the world of 1796. Then the United States, a young, weak republic, was called upon to choose between the web of Europe’s war-diplomacy and peaceful isolation. Now the United States, a great Power, the greatest of neutrals, is called upon either to bear its part in a brave new effort of world-diplomacy for just and durable peace, or, shirking responsibility, cling to a moral isolation which will become more and more perilous.”

There are only two sides to this question, declares the *New York World*:

“Either the world is coming to a plan such as the President has proposed or it will remain substantially as it was before the beginning of this war, with the peace and welfare of all the peoples at the mercy of any nation that chooses from self-interest to exalt the doctrine of domination by force of arms. Those, like Senator Cummins, who oppose the President’s plan are in favor of the reestablishment of the old order, of which Germany was the most powerful exponent. They may profess abhorrence of militarism and of Prussianism, but militarism and Prussianism are the very institutions that they are maintaining, and their lip-service to world-peace is as hollow as all other lip-service.”

THE “BLUE-SKY” LAWS UPHELD

THE HORIZON OF GET-RICH-QUICK MEN darkens with clouds promptly with the decision of the United States Supreme Court that “blue-sky” laws in Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota are constitutional, remarks the *Louisville Post*, which is among the journals that welcome the ruling cordially. Such laws are so called, the press remind us, because their purpose is to make impossible the operations of promoters whose promises are “as limitless as the blue sky” and about as tangible. They have been enacted in twenty-six States, and altho not all exactly alike, observes the *Newark News*, are very similar. From year to year, as imperfections appeared, adds this journal, they have been amended “so that what originally appeared likely to be an onerous discrimination or burden upon interstate dealers in, or buyers of, securities has, in nearly all cases, been done away with.” The *New York Journal of Commerce* explains that, to prevent the sale of fraudulent or deceptive issues of stock, security commissioners or other public officials are authorized to examine securities, prospectuses, and such information, and to license dealers to trade in issues considered lawful. Generally, certain securities are exempt, we are told, such as those listed on regular exchanges, those of banks, trust-companies, building and loan companies, those relating to real-estate transactions, and some others. Dealings in promissory notes and commercial paper or mere buying and selling between individuals are not included in the provisions of the law.

The point made against the “blue-sky” laws was that “corporate securities are instrumentalities of commerce and subject only to national regulation,” but Mr. Justice McKenna, handing

down the decision, took the ground that the States are empowered to deal with the question of fraudulent transactions within their jurisdiction. And *The Journal of Commerce* goes on to say that the “danger is that the exercise of State authority may be carried too far or made discriminating in what is regarded as the interest of the State taking action.” In the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which Mr. Justice McReynolds alone dissented, according to Washington dispatches, we read the following:

“Prevention of deception is within the competency of Government. The integrity of securities representative of property in distant States can only be assured by the probity of the dealers in them and the information they are required to give. This assurance the States deemed necessary for their welfare to require and that requirement is not unreasonable or inappropriate.

“We can not stay the hands of Government upon a consideration of the impolicy of its legislation. Every new regulation of business meets challenge. But the policy of a State and its expression in laws must vary with circumstances.

“The statutes burden honest business, it is true, but burden it only that under its forms dishonest business may not be done. Expense may thereby be caused and inconvenience, but to arrest the power of the State by such considerations would make it impotent to discharge its functions. It costs something to be governed.”

Of course, “blue-sky” laws in Ohio have naturally not been popular with “certain kinds of men and organizations, because they interfere with their kind of business,” observes the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, but now that their objections have been swept away by the highest judicial authority, as soon as the laws can again be put in complete operation there may be expected “a renewed popular confidence in the securities which the market offers.” And the *Cleveland Leader* points out that the action of the Supreme Court will avert many losses to possible victims of deception, and thus leave more money for use in legitimate business and securities. Moreover, the decision is “an affirmation of the right of law-making bodies to protect individuals against their own folly or carelessness when they are exposed to temptation of a fraudulent or dubious nature.” The *Toledo Blade* recalls that the “blue-sky” laws of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota had all been held unconstitutional by lower Federal courts, and thinks that most people are agreed that the Supreme Court has ruled on the side of right, and that “incidentally they are probably agreed it is more progressive than the inferior Federal courts.” Similarly, the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* says that the “legal technicalities set up by the defeated interest have been swept aside by a forward-looking court, and the hard-fought case has been decided by its merits, as the honest layman sees them.” The *Detroit Free Press* believes the upholding of the “blue-sky” law will be extremely welcome to Michigan, if for nothing more than its effect in clearing up a situation of uncertainty in which everybody concerned in transferring securities found himself inextricably ensnared, and this journal adds:

“There is much difference of opinion as to the merits of the legislation covered by the law, but the opinion of *The Free Press* has been that it is one of the so-called progressive policies which is beneficent in promise. Much depends on its administration, of course; in the hands of a wise official it should operate to prevent a great deal of avoidable pecuniary loss among those who can least afford to lose money and who are most apt to lose it—the untrained in finance’s ways, always the easiest victims of unscrupulous and irresponsible promoters.”

The *Detroit Journal* considers it fortunate for Michigan at large and for the newspapers in particular that a decision has been finally reached in the vexed question, for “up to now the responsibility of judging the merits of stock issues has virtually been placed upon the newspapers by those concerns which disputed the right of the commission to pass upon their issues.” Now the State’s power is affirmed, its responsibility fixed, and the commission has “no small task if justice is to be done both to enterprise and to capital.”

MR. KITCHIN REDRAWN AN OLD LINE

"IS THE HONORABLE CLAUDE KITCHIN an American citizen or only Representative in Congress from North Carolina?" sharply asks the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), which is among the newspapers that resent his argument in caucus in favor of the Administration's Emergency Revenue Bill. The utterance of the majority leader of the House, which has stirred opposition to "taxation according to location," was addressed to a group of insurgent Southern Democrats and pub-



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"THE NEW FREEDOM"—FROM TAXATION.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.

lished in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* as follows:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hotbed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

A later dispatch to *The Times* relates that when confronted on the floor of the House with this report of his statement, Mr. Kitchin declared: "I did not say that, but I will say here that I think I said something like this: 'That these taxes will go to pay appropriations, practically all, or most of which will go north of Mason and Dixon's line'; and I will say that now; that is, appropriations for preparedness, shipyards, munition-makers, etc., will go to the benefit of those classes who happen to live north of Mason and Dixon's line, altho I did not use in my speech last night the term, 'Mason and Dixon's line.'" In the debate as recorded by the *Times* correspondent, Mr. Kitchin suggested, moreover, that "all these fellows who live in the localities which will pay the large part of this tax can get rid of it by moving down to my town of Scotland Neck and spending a little bit of it there." In the absence of Southern comment we must content ourselves with seeing what the North has to say. The Boston *Journal* (Ind.), published in a city which once resented oversea taxation rather violently, considers Mr. Kitchin's stand as showing "sectionalism in its ugliest colors," and adds:

"The North must pay for national preparedness because the North believes in national defense, while the South is indifferent. The North is also buying some handsome marble post-offices for Southern villages, and is dredging some forgotten Southern

creeks; but the South is exempt from paying for anything. Sectionalism works only in one direction lately. The North, chiefly, has paid for the war between the States, and paid willingly, with no thought of sectionalism. But the country is not united and it never will be united while such sectionalists as Kitchin hold positions as superintendents and foremen of the national destiny."

So far as "pecuniary injustice" is concerned, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), the North is able to stand it, and "if Southern politicians are so mean-spirited that they want to be treated as paupers and have the North pay the cost of the Government and of governmental protection of them, well and good, but we prefer to believe that they misrepresent their constituencies." The North is sufficiently energetic and prosperous to bear the burden, but the "moral injustice of the thing should not be and will not be permanently endured." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks that no one who studies the Revenue Bill can doubt that Mr. Kitchin's remark to the insurgent Southern Democrats is true in fact. As he sees preparedness it is a "sectional question," but the people of New York believed that the nation should be better prepared against a foreign foe, and also thought that New York was really a part of the country that was to be defended, and *The News* proceeds:

"That, we think, is the feeling of the American people, broadly speaking. They believe that American soil everywhere ought to be made as safe as possible against an invader. But New-Yorkers 'have been clamoring for preparedness,' and, therefore, such is the argument, they ought to pay the bill. Whether they are to be taxed for preparedness, or fined for 'clamoring' for it, is a question. Doubtless both ideas were present in Mr. Kitchin's mind.

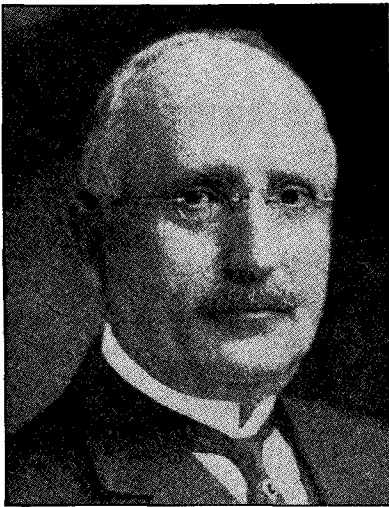
"The House leader condemns his own bill when he admits, or, rather, proudly avows that it is sectional. If this theory were carried to its legitimate and logical conclusion, the people south of Mason and Dixon's line would be exempt from taxation altogether. On the theory that only those who wanted certain things should be taxed for them, the cost of public buildings and river and harbor improvement would be paid only by those of the localities who got the buildings or improvements. It is a fine sort of nationalism that is exhibited by Mr. Kitchin."

A mocking critic of Mr. Kitchin is the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which says that according to his "new principle of political economy" those who "clamor for" legislation and get it "should foot the appropriation bills passed for it." In the view of this daily the Kitchin doctrine of taxation is "beautiful, simple, great," and it can not be "confined to preparedness" because "its majestic scope embraces more matters than even Mr. Kitchin in the throes of his creative impulse can have foreseen." Nevertheless the Representative from North Carolina has a staunch defender in the New York *World* (Dem.), which admits that when he spoke as he did in caucus he said a "foolish thing" but one "exactly as foolish as the old Republican complaint against the individual income tax that it would be borne chiefly by the people of New York," and this journal adds:

"That the Republicans of Congress should fall back upon this remark in their fight against the new Revenue Bill reveals the poverty of their case. Such a tax is being levied by the leading belligerents in the European War for war-purposes and against excessive corporate profits made possible by war. It can as warrantably and justly be levied in this country for preparedness purposes against war, on excessive profits made possible by actual war abroad.

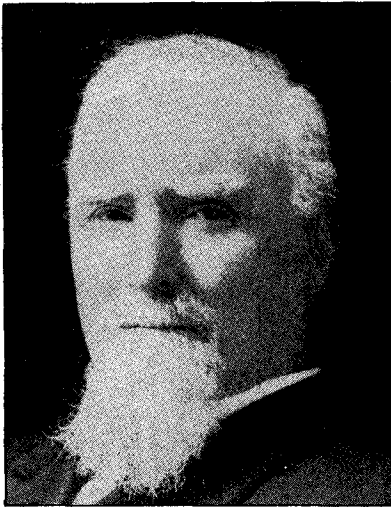
"The tax is paid by those who have the excess profits, as the income tax is paid by those who have the excess incomes. But the profits, as the income, are contributed by the whole country and its business abroad, and not by any one section in proportion to its tax payments, and if there is any way to levy a tax on wealth which must not largely be paid where wealth is mostly domiciled, we should like to know what that way is.

"As represented by reactionary Republicans in Congress, American wealth is still possessed of the sniveling and privileged spirit which possessed English wealth in the earlier days of Lloyd-George. Now English wealth is hailing Lloyd-George as the savior of the nation. What American wealth seems to need most is a dose of Lloyd-George."



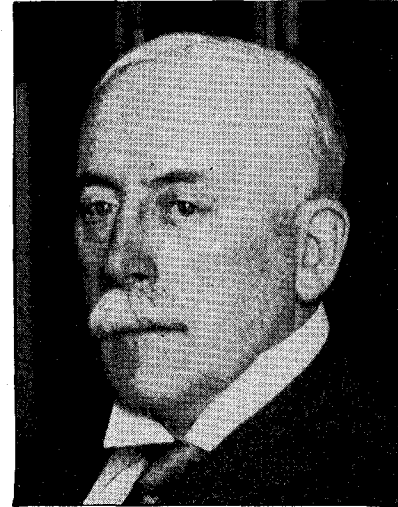
ALBA B. JOHNSON,
President of the Convention,

Which, he said, was held "to increase the common sum of knowledge of the methods necessary to extend permanently and profitably both to ourselves and to our foreign cousins the overseas commerce of the United States."



ROBERT DOLLAR,
Shipowner.

"The Republicans for years did their worst to hurt the merchant marine, and the only difference between them and the Democrats was that the Democrats were better figurers, and when they took hold of us they did a better job."



JAMES A. FARRELL,
Chairman of the Foreign Trade Council.

"We can render an invaluable service to the establishment of lasting concord among the peoples of the world by setting our faces against anything that looks to the perpetuation of commercial war in peace."

THREE MEN WHO SPOKE WITH AUTHORITY AT PITTSBURG.

HOW TO WIN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

ARACE for the trade of the world, we have been told, "will start the minute peace is declared." And our chances of winning it do not seem to be considered any too brilliant. Hence the demand voiced at the recent Foreign Trade Convention in Pittsburg, and summarized by the *Chicago Herald*, "that American business be put on an equality with the European competition which is certain to be even stronger than ever before." Our President, it is true, has held that when peace comes the United States will be in a better position to compete in the world's markets than any other country. But the editor of *The North American Review* is one of those who hold an opposite idea. Our European competitors, he says, rely first upon their own greatly increased efficiency, and secondly, "upon the poverty of constructive thought at Washington to harass and impede the enterprise of the rest of the country." The central fact in all the European preparations for trade after the war, says the *Chicago paper* already quoted, "is government. That will be an integral part of the great machinery of business. For Washington to stand apart and not afford American enterprise the aid and comfort it needs will be to impose a handicap which hardly any effort can overcome." The Federal Government, demands the *New York Herald*, must act at once to "remove those disadvantages imposed by domestic legislation and foreign discrimination which now hamper our overseas traders." And the two chief purposes of the Pittsburg convention, as evinced by the reports and addresses presented, were to widen popular interest in our foreign trade and to point out just what the Government can do to help.

The first demand on the Government was, as stated in the press, "a bargaining tariff which will permit retaliation for unjust discrimination and concession for valuable concession." As Mr. Straight observed on the first day of the convention, "our present tariff laws are inadequate from both points of view."

Then there is the Webb Bill to permit cooperation in foreign trade. It has already passed the House of Representatives. The National Foreign Trade Council, in their report to the Pittsburg convention, urged its passage by the Senate before the adjournment of Congress on March 3, as necessary to avert a disastrous condition of "European cooperation vs. American

compelled competition" after the war. Quoting further from the report, as reprinted in the press dispatches:

"The doubt, amounting to prohibition, of the right to cooperate, enables foreign buyers, playing American producers one against another, to obtain American raw materials cheaper than American buyers, which, with the lower European labor cost, gives the European merchandise fabricated therefrom an added advantage in competition with American goods. Inability to cooperate thus confers upon our competitors a practical subsidy. Cooperation in export selling is imperative to meet the proposed *post-bellum* cooperative buying, not only by groups of European industries, but even by governments, with the object of controlling prices."

In the creation of the Federal Reserve system, the Government has already done something for foreign trade, said Mr. Festus J. Wade, the St. Louis banker, and while under it "we may not wrest the financial supremacy of the world from Europe, we will be a potent factor in it." Mr. Wade told his hearers not to be afraid of investing in belligerent Government bonds. For stupendous as is the present debt of the warring nations, it must be remembered that they "have at this time only borrowed three-fourths of 1 per cent. of their national wealth." Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, a New York banker, asserted that after the war banking in foreign trade will be more competitive and European bankers more dangerous competitors. For one thing, said Mr. Pierson, "we are without a national theory concerning the relation of government to business," and "this will give European banking a distinct advantage over us in the foreign field." But Mr. Pierson knows of "no legislative panacea" for these ills. The remedy must be applied by business men and bankers; "of Government we ask only a sympathetic understanding of our troubles and freedom from unreasonable restrictions." Mr. W. B. Fleming, an adviser of the Department of State at Washington, told the Pittsburg convention that American foreign investment must not only be financed by America, but must be taken care of by proper commercial treaties.

When Mr. Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, took the chair to preside over the convention, he referred feelingly to the need of restoring "the American flag to its once proud position on the seven seas." At the session devoted to shipping the *La Follette Seamen's Law* was denounced with characteristic vigor by Capt. Robert Dollar,

the San Francisco shipowner. President J. W. Powell, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, also paid his respects to this law, but spoke more favorably of the more recent Ship-Purchase Act. By the appointment of the Shipping Board, he said, shipping is "for the first time elevated to a position of prime importance."

So much for what the Government should do. It is no less necessary, in the opinion of the men conspicuous at the Pittsburg convention, that all of us should realize the importance of foreign trade. The steady and rapid growth of our foreign trade during the past quarter-century, as shown by figures presented at Pittsburg, impresses the *New York Commercial*:

"In the decade ended in 1894 exports of domestic merchandise averaged \$800,000,000 a year, in the following ten years they averaged \$1,210,000,000, and in the decade preceding the war they averaged \$1,920,000,000. In the last fiscal year of that decade ended June 30, 1914, they reached a total of \$2,340,000,000. At the end of the calendar year 1916 our exports rose to a scale of six billion dollars a year and our exports of munitions of war alone exceeded the average yearly exports of the decade preceding the war."

Since normally half our exports are agricultural products, the farmer ought to be the citizen most interested in foreign trade, yet he knows and cares less about the underlying forces in foreign trade than any other, said Mr. B. F. Harris, an Illinois banker who described himself as a "corn-belt farmer." This has been due, he thinks, largely to the fact that farm-products "have practically sold themselves." But in the conditions soon to confront us farm-products may meet discriminatory tariffs and cooperative buying, and the farmer should be prepared for the emergency.

Ways and means of carrying on the actual business of exporting were of course discussed and demonstrated at Pittsburg. It was explained that specific derelictions on the part of American

exporters have been used in foreign countries as the basis for generalizations highly discreditable to all American trade. The foreign press in South America, said an Associated Press representative fresh from a trip there, is making the utmost use of these things, of the Monroe Doctrine, of our "imperialistic attitude," and of the treatment of negroes in our Southern States. This, he said, must be met by the right sort of publicity. And a report read by President Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, in his capacity as Chairman of the Trade Council, asserted that the high percentage of repeat orders is proof enough of the excellence of our merchandise.

With many other papers, the *New York Evening Post* welcomes the awakening to the importance of our foreign trade, but it warns us to "keep our heads level," and in particular not to become possessed with the idea of "commercial supremacy." We should proceed to get our fair share of trade after the war, says the *Pittsburg Leader*, but "in a spirit of sympathy and real helpfulness to the victims of the war." This radical *Pittsburg* daily joins the conservative *New York Journal of Commerce* in commendation of Mr. Farrell for his words at the convention banquet when he said, as quoted in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*:

"In presence of the gigantic needs of the war-swept territories in Europe and of their poverty-stricken populations, any application of the old-time methods of competition sounds trivial.

"Cooperation on the broadest and most generous scale, and in the most sympathetic spirit, must be the rule, if economic recovery is to be quick and thorough. We shall greatly facilitate international cooperation for the general welfare of the world by establishing a cooperative system of selling in foreign trade among ourselves. We shall greatly lessen the possibility of perpetuating in the domain of commerce the bitterness and hatred engendered by the war if we refuse to be drawn into any convention, agreement, or understanding that would make us parties to a boycott of the commerce of any of the nations now arrayed against each other."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT Treasury deficit is the real leak.—*Wall Street Journal*.

We should greet with cheers a tax on excess prophets.—*New York Sun*.
It has cost this country \$200,000,000 not to get Villa dead or alive.—*New York Sun*.

NOTING the Russian advance across the River Aa, the *Wichita Beacon* wonders where that can Bb.

THOSE hundreds of thousands of massacred Armenians have peace without victory.—*Philadelphia North American*.

ONE of the best-known champions of the freedom-of-the-seas idea was Capt. William Kidd.—*Chicago Tribune*.

No, Villa isn't dead—but he nearly died laughing.—*Philadelphia North American*.

WHEN baseball becomes unionized we suppose the umpires will be made walking delegates, so they can call strikes.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE new Austrian Ambassador assures us that he comes as a friend. It isn't how they come so much as how they go.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

MR. WILSON says universal military service is a question "not to be settled *ex cathedra*." So it is not like universal peace.—*Cleveland Leader*.

BELGIUM must inevitably regard "peace without victory" as an idea that would be much better if it had been thought of earlier.—*Washington Star*.

How those German commerce-raiders get by the British blockade seems to be a good deal of a mystery, but maybe the British crews were at tea at the time.—*Indianapolis News*.

"THEY were named," says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, "New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans. They are called N' Yawk or N' Yarrick, Chicago, Sint Louee, Newer Leans." And—er—might one mention Looah-vul?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

WHITE HOUSE pickets represent Watchful Waiting come home to roost.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE Stars and Stripes and the cost of living will soon be raised in Danish West Indies.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

WOMEN of thirteen States now have Presidential suffrage. There's nothing unlucky in that.—*Wichita Beacon*.

THE Kaiser says that Germany will obtain peace by the sword, but he doesn't specify whose sword.—*Philadelphia North American*.

GERMANY may consent to peace without victory since her victory without peace seems somewhat unsatisfactory.—*New York Sun*.

PEACE without victory! How the President must have enjoyed all the tie games the old Princeton eleven played!—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

THE trouble with this "peace-between-equals" theory is that Germany is not yet convinced that she has any equals.—*Philadelphia North American*.

PRESIDENT WILSON says he is opposed to compulsory military service. Now if he will only rid us of compulsory taxation he can have a third term.—*Cleveland Leader*.

A NEW YORK paper yesterday printed a picture of the crookedest street in New York, and oddly enough it wasn't the street you thought it was at all.—*Buffalo News*.

SIXTY thousand persons hit Sunday's sawdust trail at Boston. Any one familiar with Boston's streets won't wonder that they hanker to try the straight path.—*Philadelphia North American*.

ONE of the scenes enacted at a fashionable entertainment recently shows the figures on a magazine-cover "coming to life." Nothing was said about the text inside the magazine.—*New York Evening Post*.



CONSTANTINE IS STILL UNABLE TO SEE HOW GREECE IS GOING TO BE BENEFITED BY ENTERING THE WAR.

—Darling in the *Des Moines Register*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

BURYING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"THE FUNERAL ORATION of the Monroe Doctrine was contained in President Wilson's peace-address to the Senate," says the Madrid *Epoca*, and in offering to guarantee peace based upon the terms he then outlined, he also jettisoned Washington's policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." The message, continues the *Epoca*, "is at once an expression of its author's idealistic sentiments and an announcement of greater intervention by the United States in European politics." This view also obtains in Russia, where, despite the cordial indorsement of the Foreign Office, the President's views have received a somewhat hostile commentary in the press. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* says that Mr. Wilson has cast away the security of the Monroe Doctrine for a dream. It writes:

"Apparently President Wilson repudiates the principle of the balance of power and seeks to establish some kind of international authority. Does President Wilson admit that the system should also operate in America? What becomes of the Monroe Doctrine?"

But perhaps the severest critic of the President hails from neutral Switzerland, where the Zurich *Nachrichten* takes him roundly to task for "meddling in affairs in which he has no concern," and it proceeds to say of the former professor of history:

"President Wilson violates the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine in pretending to meddle with European concerns, the more so as he is totally ignorant of the principles and basis of European states, their history and their development."

"In Paris we find the same disposition to think that the Monroe Doctrine is a thing of the past. *L'Œuvre* is quite excited about it and politely hints that America should not interfere in European affairs. The phrase, 'peace without victory,' stirs its ire and it heads its columns with two squibs which read:

"'Peace must be a peace without victory,' says President Wilson. And underneath: 'Let Europeans not mix themselves up in our affairs,' said President Monroe."

The *Journal des Débats* remarks that the Monroe Doctrine implies reciprocity and that if America "insists on entering European politics," then she gives Europe a similar right to intervene in American affairs. It continues:

"This move is just as extraordinary in form as in its basic conception. Wilson insists on the rôle which is incumbent upon the American nation in the conclusion of peace and the establishment of a world status. But peace without victory would be a peace in which the aggressors would be treated on the same footing as the victims. President Wilson's principles of justice and morality ought to prevent a wish of this sort."

The London *Daily Mail* pours scorn on the President's new

"Monroe Doctrine for the World," which it characterizes as "hopelessly visionary." It asserts that "the old Monroe Doctrine was maintained by the aid of the British Navy," and sarcastically inquires, "Is there to be anything so brutal behind the new version?" The three European organs that have given the President enthusiastic and unqualified support are all of a peculiarly idealistic type. The Berlin *Zukunft*, the organ of the

brilliant and radical Maximilian Harden, deplores the German habit "of judging all things by such catchwords as 'money trust,' 'electioneering tactics,' or 'the Monroe Doctrine,'" and thus eulogizes the President and his ideals:

"Whether this path be trodden sooner or later, gladly or timidly, or whether his counsel be treated scornfully and rejected to-morrow, we can not to-day foretell, but it is certain that no storms of time can ever carry away this message. It will continue to work in the secret depths of men's souls and must gradually so increase the numbers of those longing for a righteous peace that in countries with self-reliant peoples no power can long resist it."

Turning to the President himself, the *Zukunft* writes:

"A man of this type will smile at the nursery-stories about German vengeance, German struggle for world-dominion, and German yearning for South America. He will feel himself even in the most difficult undertaking the

servant of humanity, and will seek the point where he can combine this service with that due his own country.

"Only one more ambition can still entice him, namely, to reach the never-clouded summits from which the figures of the benefactors of humanity illumine the history of the world."

Only one English daily of the first rank has cordially indorsed the President, and that is the Manchester *Guardian*, long the exponent of a certain sort of pacifism. The *Guardian* says:

"It is a splendid policy, nobly expressed. How will it be received? By the peoples everywhere we can not doubt joyfully; by men of good-will and enlightenment everywhere not less joyfully and with a clear perception that this is no vision of Utopia, but a well thought-out and justly framed scheme of a man in a great position and versed in great affairs."

The London *Daily News*, which alone among the London dailies violently protested against England's entry into the war, is the organ of the left wing of the Radical party and the apostle of antivaccination, antivivisection, and many other similar ideas. It is enthusiastic in support of any antiwar proposal, and is the only journal which attempts to excuse the President's phrase "peace without victory." It says:

"It is open to the purists to seize on the assertion that the statements from both groups of belligerents have implied that the coming peace must be a peace without victory. Extracted



SWORD AND PEN.

WILSON (to Humanity)—"Madam, I can't find my sword, but did you ever see a finer pen?"

—Cape Times (Cape Town, South Africa).

from the context, that phrase might seem to invite comparison with one or two unfortunately ambiguous passages in previous speeches and notes emanating from the White House; but observation of the sentences immediately following makes it clear that President Wilson is laying down a principle that goes little, if at all, beyond the declaration made to him by the Allies a fortnight ago, that they never contemplated the extermination or political disappearance of the German people and that the peace they seek is based on liberty, justice, and fidelity to international engagements. On that declaration President Wilson's address is a comprehensive and illuminating commentary."

The predominant opinion in Germany is that our Monroe Doctrine places us in the position of an "eternal onlooker," while the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* describes the President as "the animated theorist." The Essen *General Anzeiger* warns us that we had better keep out of the negotiations, and proceeds:

"Germany regards sympathetically the ideal of a restoration of a balance of power, but the balance must not be maintained only to the advantage of England. Germany demands a place in the sun. She can not, moreover, share Mr. Wilson's optimism regarding the non-destructive intentions of the Entente. Mr. Wilson's principles are those of an onlooker, not of a participant in the struggle, and in any case his present views are very different from those held previously by America in her own wars."

"On two points at least Germany's reply must be definite. Our way to peace can not be taken via an American revision of peace-conditions. Also President Wilson's plan to constitute a force capable of assuring the genuineness of the agreements strikes us as being quite beyond the bounds of practicability. The preliminary conditions for such an establishment would be a dissolution of world-Powers, and this could not be achieved without the abandonment of alliances, but of such abandonment we can not dream at present."

ENGLAND AS THE BAR TO PEACE—Some sections of German opinion incline to the idea that the Powers of the Entente would gladly entertain peace-propositions did not England constantly force them into a bellicose position. The countries cited as being eminently desirous of peace are Russia and Italy, where financial conditions are represented as critical and entirely controlled by England. This view is set forth by the Berlin *Tagliche Rundschau* when it writes:

"We have asked for the peaceful termination of this war, which we have not desired, and for which we made no preparations. After the refusal which we have experienced we must, to adopt Clausewitz's warning, sunder ourselves from the childish hope that we can exorcise the rage of a tyrant by voluntary disarmament."

"England can only be conquered by might, never by arrangement or negotiation. England is the world-tyrant, which has led the nations into this war, and which alone maintains the continuance of the war until she has accomplished her object—the final removal of a dangerous competitor. It is England we must make to suffer if we are to have peace. But in order to do this, to again adopt a sentence of Clausewitz, we must liberate ourselves from an unreasoning want of confidence in the powers which God has given us. Hitherto we have stood up against a world of enemies. Whether they will or not, we shall compel them to reason. And God will continue to be with us."

INTER-ALLY FRICTION

A SHARP SPUR, continually applied by France and England, is necessary to keep Russia in the war, say the German publicists, and we are told that the cordial reception given to President Wilson's peace-efforts by official Russia is due to the bureaucracy's desperate need of peace. Dr. N. Risow, the Bulgarian Minister at the Court of Berlin, whose acquaintance with Russia is long and close, tells us that the Czar's Empire is on the verge of an internal cataclysm. He states his views at length in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and says:

"That country of 'possible impossibilities and irreconcilable contradictions,' as Russia is characterized by her great satirical writers, is like a volcano on the eve of eruption. This is shown by Russian press reports and by other accounts of the proceedings of the Duma, despite obliteration by the Russian censor of some of the truth. Apparently the Entente decided to attempt directly to influence Russian public opinion. The British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, delivered public speeches in order to revive Russian confidence in victory and in England. These speeches remaining without effect, England, France, and Italy felt obliged to allow Premier Trepoff to make the solemn declaration that the Dardanelles definitely had been promised to Russia. This maneuver having made no impression, the Entente donned the lion's garb, assumed the attitude of victors, and sent the answer to President Wilson because it was afraid of a general paralysis in Russia."

Dr. Risow passes on to explain why the Russian nation, as a whole, exhibits only a lukewarm interest in the war:

"Contemporary Russia is divided into three parts. The first is the Emperor's Russia, that is, the present régime, at the head of which is the Emperor, who, despite all his bellicose proclamations, is much more interested in maintaining the rule of his house and the present régime than in the war."

"The second is liberal Russia, represented by the 'progressive bloc,' which forms a majority of the Duma and advocates war until victory is attained, not because it believes in victory or because it believes the continuation of the war to be necessary, but because it hopes to obtain a constitutional and parliamentary Government by French and English aid."

"The third is the Russia of the laboring classes, the workingmen, farmers, socialists, and others, represented in the Duma by the parties of the Extreme Left, who want peace, liberty, and land for agricultural work. Their ideas are proclaimed by Maxim Gorky, who demands peace because he does not believe in victory."

"A compromise of these three Russian divisions is improbable, if not impossible. Only a miracle could reconcile these 'irreconcilable contradictions.'"

These views receive a certain support even in Russia itself, where, despite the strict press censorship, it is possible to read between the lines. For example, the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* accuses Germany and her agents in Russia of attempting to cause dissensions between Russia and her allies. It writes:

"By means of dark rumors, ridicule, and even open perversion, they have spread the thought that our Allies are prosecuting not a real but a sham war; they let it be understood that the war is being protracted on purpose; that the object of that deliberate slowness is the exhaustion not only of Germany but of Russia as well; that we are left without help at most critical



AN ITALIAN VIEW.

The motive force that pulls the wires.

—Numero (Turin).

moments; that after reducing us to complete exhaustion our allies, on the day of the conclusion of peace, will refuse us our legitimate claims; that the only way out of such a situation is the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany.

"The war at the present time is prosecuted not alone by the Government and its permanent organs. It is prosecuted by the whole nation. Its mood and views have, therefore, no less significance for success than the intentions of the Government. Rumors and tales, if they fall upon receptive soil, become . . . a real weapon. The best, and perhaps the only, reliable means of combating their pernicious influence is their open and unrestricted discussion in the press. Unfortunately, the Russian press do not have the possibilities necessary for that, and the rumors, which all the nine censorships are powerless to check, have spread and bred like toadstools in a dark and marshy place."

The Allied press return the compliment, and we hear stories of dissensions between the Kaiser and the new Emperor of Austria, and are told how Bulgaria is on the verge of deserting the Central Powers. Such tales have to be received with caution, but some light on Bulgaria is afforded by statements of the press and correspondents in its capital. Following the recent visit of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the German General Headquarters, the *Berlin Vossische Zeitung* thought it opportune to publish a dispatch from its Sofia correspondent in which he stated with some emphasis that "Bulgaria cares nothing about a policy of sentiment and is only willing to make sacrifices for a practical policy." That Bulgaria is not prepared to do more than her share can be seen from the latest sitting of the Sobranje, where six deputies attacked Premier Radoslavoff for what they termed "excessive subservience to Germany." The tone of the debate can be gathered from the remarks of Deputy Stanchoff, who, according to the *Sofia Utro*, said:

"The Bulgarian Army has completed its task, and Bulgarian troops must not be sent out of Bulgaria. It was a needless sacrifice of Bulgarian lives to send Bulgarian troops against Roumania. The Bulgarian Government has presented the Bulgarian Army to Germany. The Germans can send our brave sons hither and thither. German generals actually exercise supreme power here in our own country.

"We did not enter the war to fight for Germany, but for ourselves. What is Germany giving us in exchange? I warn the Bulgarian Government that there will be trouble if the Bulgarian Army is exploited purely to achieve German ambitions."

SOARING FOOD-PRICES—The *London Board of Trade Labor Gazette*, an official publication, discusses the rise in the price of foodstuffs since the war began, and says:

"The retail price of food on January 1 showed an increase of 87 per cent. over July, 1914. The corresponding increase in Germany was 111 per cent., and in Vienna no less than 177 per cent. The prices in Norway in the same period are up by 82 per cent., in Canada by 35.4, and in the United States by 18 per cent."

Taking the rise of prices in England during one year, it remarks:

"The total increase during 1916 was about 42 per cent. on the prices of July, 1914, or 29 per cent. on those of January, 1916. Of the total increase of 87 per cent. 6 per cent. is due to additional taxation on tea and sugar imposed since the beginning of the war, but only 1 per cent. is due to such additional taxation in 1916."

SWITZERLAND TREMBLING

NERVOUS TENSION exists in the Helvetian Republic, where apprehension is expressed lest the Teutonic armies might seek to turn the flank of their French adversaries by making a sudden dash through Switzerland and a descent upon the fortress of Belfort, one of the French strongholds, which would give an invader a key to Paris. The *Journal de Genève* says:

"Rumors are in circulation in Switzerland concerning the eventuality of a brutal blow to be struck by Germany in the most rapid manner possible against the Swiss territory, for the purpose of obtaining a military success over the Allies, which would force them to make peace."

The whole question of a threatened invasion of Switzerland and all that it implies is excellently summarized, from the Allied viewpoint, by the *Montreal Weekly Witness*, which writes:

"There is an active mobilization of the Swiss Army, and there is a story that the Germans are massing off the Swiss boundary at Basel, which is within a mile or two of the boundary of Alsace, held by the Germans and claimed by the French. It was in Alsace that the French made their first unsuccessful forward movement. The Germans may expect to meet the French there again, or they may mean to attack them there. But the Swiss, after the experience of Belgium, evidently do not feel safe with a German army there. The Germans look on German Switzerland as a bit of unredeemed Germany. Possibly some of the German Swiss feel so too, as the Germans have long been using their processes of peaceable penetration to lead them that way. The Germans

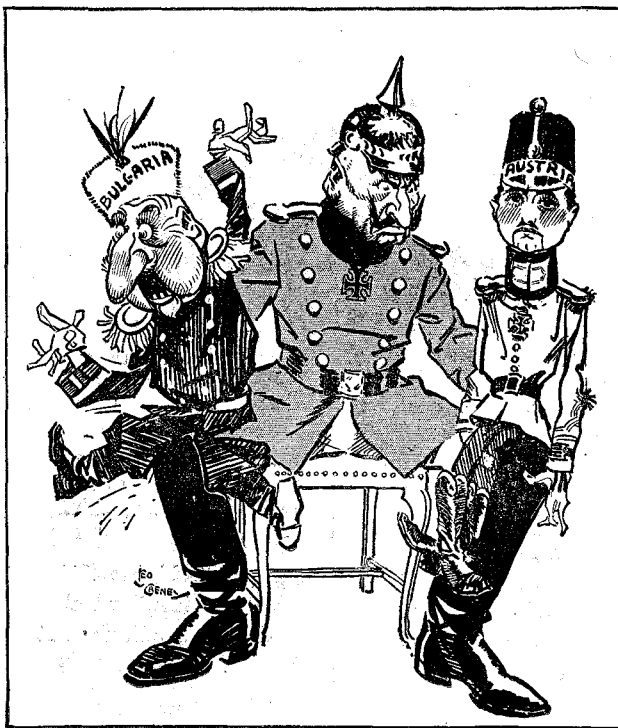
have to keep up among their own people the theory that they are still conquering and spreading the realms of the eagle. They want to have as much in possession as possible when it comes to dickering for a settlement. Possession of German Switzerland would complete their belt of fire, which would then have no end from the North Sea at Zeebrugge to Trieste on the Adriatic, from Trieste to Kavalla on the Aegean, and from Kavalla to Riga on the Baltic."

The *Weekly Witness* thinks that unless the Swiss actually cooperated, the possession of German Switzerland would be an incubus to the Central Powers:

"Unless the Swiss ran to welcome them, the idea of assailing those mountains in winter, impregnable since the days of William Tell, would be preposterous. Success would add a hundred miles to the front they would have to defend, which, with heavier battalions against them than they could bring to bear, would, unless the Swiss did it for them, be a strategic loss. If the Germans want to attack Italy the way to do it is where the fighting now is, on the Isonzo."

One of the most distinguished publicists in France, Mr. Marcel Hutin, believes that before the war ends the neutrality of Holland, as well as that of Switzerland, will have vanished. In the *Echo de Paris* he writes:

"I have already considered the eventuality of a violation of the Swiss frontier by German troops in an effort to turn Belfort or operate toward Besançon. Parisian military critics and the Swiss press have been discussing the question and passed differing opinions on it. I am assured that the German Government has since given a formal assurance that it would not violate Swiss neutrality—an act which would compromise the German



THE POTSDAM PUPPETS.

"Hang it all, I don't believe this new one is going to work."

—*Passing Show* (London).



GAS-MASKS FOR WAR-DOGS.

These *liaison* dogs are used in the French Army as messengers and for ambulance-work.



HOW THE GAS-MASK SAVES LIVES.

This photograph, actually taken in the trenches during a gas-attack, shows the Czar's Lettish troops firing away quite undisturbed by the noxious fumes.

cause and pit against Germany the Swiss Army, which would certainly resist any attempt of that kind.

"But it is not said that Germany, who is seeking, above all, to strike England, is not meditating, under the same pretexts which last year underlay her blackmailing of the Hague Government, a violation of Dutch neutrality, in order to endeavor to secure solid bases on the North Sea—Flushing, for example. England, however, is on the watch in this quarter."

In the *Bern Bund* the German Legation in Switzerland officially brands all these stories as absurd, but still the *Journal de Genève* is not satisfied, and remarks:

"This statement will be read with satisfaction throughout Switzerland. It is, however, the duty of the nation never to forget the example of Belgium and of Luxemburg, and to continue to observe the utmost vigilance."

A RUSSO-SWEDISH HAND-CLASP

THE MUTUAL SUSPICION between Russia and Sweden has diminished enough to permit an agreement between the two countries to link up their railroads for the first time. Up to this moment nervous apprehension had prevented the consummation of this step, which will be of great economic advantage to both countries. From *The Westminster Gazette* we glean the details of the agreement to join the Swedish system to the Finnish railroads by a bridge from Haparanda to Tornea across the Russian frontier. *The Westminster Gazette* proceeds:

"The plan is of great practical importance for Anglo-Russian intercommunication, as at present traffic has to go by sledge in winter and ferry in summer.

"The Russo-Swedish agreement provides for continuous work on the bridge till its completion. The Swedish State Railway Department will build the whole bridge, charging Russia the cost of the work and material on Russian soil or in Russian waters. The Swedish Government is thus placed in the unusual position of bridge-builder in a foreign State.

"The whole area of the works, both on the Russian and Swedish sides, will be fenced off, and no one admitted except with permits from the Russian Frontier Guard. For the winter a wire fence will be run across the river. The bridge over the Tornea River will be for a single track, which will be of both Russian and Swedish gage, so that trains of either country can pass, tho not together. The bridge will be 350 yards long.

"The present provisional estimate of the total cost is 2,600,000

Swedish crowns (about \$720,000). Provisionally a cable railway, with a capacity of 100 tons daily, is being built between Tornea and Haparanda, chiefly for use by the post and parcel-post services."

The *Stockholms Tidningen* publishes a sharp protest against the "fixt idea" which seems to exist in the minds of French and British editors that Sweden is necessarily antagonistic to Russia. It says:

"We should like to convince those in Great Britain and in France who retain a sympathetic interest in Sweden of the misunderstanding involved in the words 'Swedish suspicions of Russia,' which are so often reiterated in the countries of the Entente."

The *Tidningen* says that no hatred exists between the two peoples, and the only serious difference is that involved in their radically opposite conceptions of government. In Sweden, it continues—

"There is no suspicion that Russia contemplates attacking Sweden, or any doubt in the good faith of the Russian statesmen who from time to time have disavowed such intentions, but at the same time it is not a mere condition of nervous mistrust which prevents Swedes from envisaging the possibilities of Russian policy through the spectacles that Great Britain and France would like to provide them with for this purpose."

The changed relations between the two peoples is vividly reflected in the Russian press, where a belief was once confidently expressed that Sweden was certain to join the Central Powers. To-day the Russian editors are equally assured that, come what may, Swedish neutrality will never be disturbed. For example, the Petrograd *Ryetch* writes:

"It would be naive to deny that the influence of Germany is very strong not only among the comparatively small number of 'activists,' but also in the wide circles of the Swedish population. The presence in Sweden of a definite cultural and economic gravitation toward Germany is indubitable. To this must be added the great advantage of Sweden's geographical position. . . . During the first two years of war the Swedes have learned to value the advantages of neutrality to a country which lies at the crossroads between warring Powers, and the leaders of the Swedish toiling masses are firmly standing on their guard. They know full well that if Sweden preserves her neutrality to the end she will reap such a rich harvest, that all her war-time profits will pale into insignificance."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PAIN: A FRIEND IN DISGUISE

OF ALL ORGANIZED BEINGS, man possesses the greatest capacity for suffering pain. This is the price he pays for the superiority of organization that makes him the king of nature. Dr. Lawrence Irwell, of Buffalo, N. Y., who writes in *The Medical Times* (New York) on "The Meaning and Use of Pain," bids us regard all this susceptibility to suffering, and even the suffering itself, as a blessing in disguise. It is pain, he assures us, that enables us to maintain our proud position at the top of creation. It keeps us alive, signals the approach of countless dangers, thus enabling us to avoid them, and is a "spur to wise action in the process of human adjustment," helping to endow us with courage, devotion, sympathy, and countless other virtues. It is kindness in a mask, and its abolition might mean the loss not only of that suffering which has ever been the nursery of virtue—but even of life itself. Writes Dr. Irwell:

"If the touch of a red-hot body did not cause instant pain, any one might be fatally burned before he was aware of his danger. If hunger produced no pain, one might not care to eat. If it were not painful to look directly at the sun at noon, blindness would afflict those who examined it with the naked eye at that time. Serving as it does the self-conservation of the organism, pain is a most useful danger-signal—the outcry of injured and life-threatened organic element which has no language apart from that cry. That may be the reason why pain has a short and bad memory; it indicates disorganization, imminent or actual, while conscious memory implies functioning organization—definitely organized associations whose dissociations are dismemberments, and therefore not rememberable.

"No one has ever recalled a pain as he actually felt it; he can, of course, recollect that he suffered it, that it was excruciating at the time, and all the circumstances of his suffering, but to remember it as it was in feeling would be to revive it so vividly as to refeel it—to have it again. Being disorganized, there is nothing with which it is connected with organized associations, and, therefore, when it has passed, its pang is lost to memory. In this respect pain resembles other simple sensations of the special senses, which are not actually remembered as such unless they are so vividly revived as to be virtually refelt; but in the case of pain there is temporary dissolution of function, whereas in the case of sensations there is a natural lack of associations on their low nervous plane, their associations being organized on the higher nervous plane of ideas. It is not an unreasonable surmise, then, that the lowest organisms do not remember that they have suffered pain, but that they feel and instantly forget it, living from sensation to sensation without sense of connection or succession. Their condition probably resembles to some extent that of a person who, during a surgical operation under anesthesia, shouts, groans, and struggles—and shows all signs of suffering terribly, but is quite unaware when he comes out of the anesthetic that he made any noise or felt any pain."

If the function of pain is self-conservation by giving warning of menace to life, Dr. Irwell next asks, why does it not cease its function when the warning is futile? Death takes many forms, and almost all of them are painful. Why might not matters have been so benevolently ordained that when the inevitable end began the unavailing pain always ended. The writer replies:

"The obvious answer is that by that method the function of pain would have been annulled. It signals danger and destruction, and what greater danger and destruction to an organism can there be than its decay and death? That the organism no longer does anything to preserve its existence when warned is not the monitor's affair; its work is done when it has given the warning, which is a warning to prepare to go out of existence. The warning becomes in most instances less urgent,

duller, more faint as gradually increasing decay feels neither desire nor power to attend to its call.

"Is it the seeking of pleasure or the avoidance of pain which is the true organic motive and, therefore, ultimately the conscious aim of life? When we reach down to the fundamentals of motive, it is very difficult to distinguish between the avoidance of what is painful and the endeavor for what is easing or pleasing, for the one seems to involve the other. It is quite as difficult to distinguish between pleasure and pain where they meet and merge, for there are pains which in their beginning and ending are almost pleasant, and there are pleasures which in some circumstances are almost pains. All organic life in its normal state evinces an affinity, elective or not, for the stimulus which is profitable for self-preservation and growth, pursuing and embracing it, altho it may not differ materially from the affinity which one chemical element shows for another. This is true, not only as a general motive of human conduct, but true also in a degree of the inclinations or properties of every individual mind. For when any one injures himself by pursuing that which is not his true good—as it is his privilege and habit as the most rational being consciously to do—he does so not because he thinks evil is good, but as the result of the temporary domination of some passion or mood in the mental confederation which strives naturally to maintain and increase its being by selecting and feeding on that which, suited to nourish it, is good to it, altho such egoism is to the detriment of the whole which it has captured and leads to triumph. Then comes in the use of pain, whether of body or mind, which, signaling danger to the whole, is a warning and at the same time a motive to check and rule the culpably egoistic and therefore unruly action of the part. It is an appeal to the unity of the whole to regain its ease by stopping the disruption threatened by an overgrown egoism and self-seeking action of the part which, as a consequence of unease or pain, may otherwise develop into disease.

"Considering what pain has done as a spur to wise action in the process of human adjustment to surrounding men and things, how it has helped to ingraft courage, patience, self-sacrifice, devotion, sympathy, and charity upon human nature, its seeming cruelty being, in reality, masked kindness, it is impossible to assert that its abolition would be a benefit, and that men could be strong and thrive without it. Sorrows and sufferings have been the nurseries of virtue—affliction's good teachers—minds have been chastened, disciplined, purified, and more or less perfected by trials and pains. Nevertheless, signs are not lacking that as man attains to a more complex social organization in the course of his civilization he is getting out of harmony with the fundamental natural law, and so, as a result of growing too tender and losing the fierce energy of organic evolution, retrogression seems to have begun to take the place of progress."

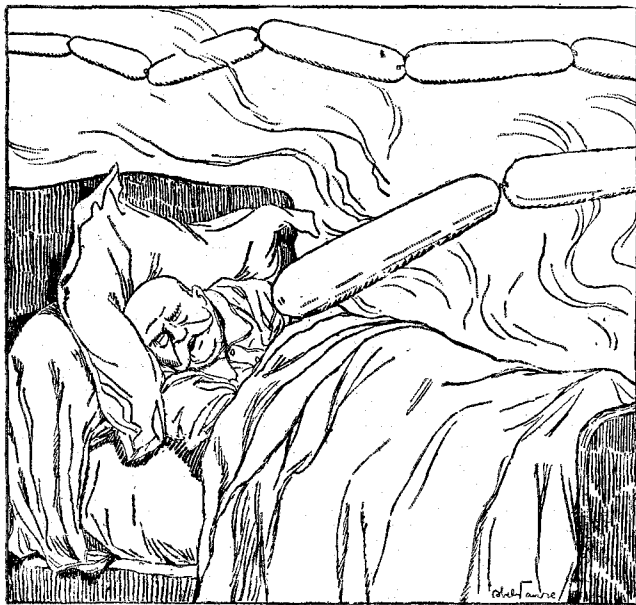
ENERGY WASTED IN COUGHING—The amount of energy expended in coughing is very considerable, we are told by *The Medical Critic and Guide* (New York, January):

"A patient German statistician has calculated that a patient who coughs once every quarter of an hour for ten hours expends energy equivalent to two hundred and fifty units of heat, which may be translated as equivalent to the nourishment contained in three eggs or two glasses of milk. In normal respiration the air is expelled from the chest at the rate of four feet per second, whereas in violent coughing it may attain a velocity of three hundred feet. This waste of energy is especially important, because it occurs, for the most part, in persons whose assimilative functions are already working under difficulties; consequently the ingestion of the corresponding quantity of nourishment by no means compensates for the exertion. It follows that persistent cough is *per se* a cause of emaciation, tho there are many other factors which tend in the same direction; hence the desirability of restraining cough within safe limits, especially when it is due to irritative reflexes, such as are excited by laryngitis and pharyngitis."

THE ANSWER TO THE "ZEPPELIN"

A COMPLETE DEFENSE against the *Zeppelin* has been found in the new quick-climbing aeroplanes now constructed by the British, if we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 20). Despite the tendency to exaggeration in the reports of new war material in Europe, it is possible, this writer thinks, to sift out the true from the false, and he sees reason to believe that the British in their latest aeroplanes have, at last, really found an effective answer to the great German air-ships. He writes:

"When the first raids on London were made, the British possessed neither the guns nor the aircraft in sufficient numbers or quality to meet, destroy, or drive back the latest *Zeppelins*."



THE NIGHTMARE.

ZEPPELIN—"Oh, those wicked English, they have overcooked my sausages!"
—Echo de Paris.

The anti-aircraft guns could not reach effectively the great heights to which the *Zeppelins* could rise, nor could the aircraft rise in time to attack. Since that time both guns and aircraft have become thoroughly efficient for the work. Just in what numbers and of what caliber are the anti-aircraft batteries with which London is now so well defended is not known; but because of the great value of high velocity and a straight trajectory for anti-aircraft gunfire, it is a pretty safe guess that there are many batteries of guns larger than the 3-inch. The 50-caliber 4.7- and 6-inch guns, if fired at high angles of elevation, have a trajectory of slight curvature and the time of flight is small, elements which simplify the task of the gunner in finding and keeping on a moving target.

"Information is now available as to the new anti-*Zeppelin* aeroplanes, and Lieutenant Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps, who recently landed in New York on furlough, has given some details which agree with information we have received from another source.

"The problem has been to build an aeroplane with climbing powers sufficient to enable it to reach *Zeppelin* altitudes in time to meet the raiders and bring them down. The latest machines are of comparatively small wing surface and are driven by unusually powerful engines, capable of making speeds of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles per hour. The increase in climbing speed in the past few months has been truly astonishing, having progressed from an ascent of ten thousand feet in six minutes to fifteen thousand feet in seven and one-half minutes.

"The scouting service, both on the North Sea and along the East coast, is now so effective that London is warned of the approach of the *Zeppelins* in time to permit the *Zeppelin*-chasers to take the air and be in position for an attack before the raiders reach their objective. Various means are used by the airmen to bring down the enemy, the most effective of which is the incendiary bullet."

TEACHING EUROPE TO BATHE

UNTIL a comparatively few years ago, even modern apartment-houses in continental Europe lacked the most approved type of bathtub, the zinc or tin tub being still in full sway. In many pretentious houses it was customary to provide a bathroom, but no tub, the tenant being expected to install his own fixtures. Even to-day stationary wash-stands are rare. Within the last decade or so Europe has learned from America how to bathe, if we are to believe John J. Laferme, who contributes to *Domestic Engineering* (Chicago). "Some Reminiscences of a Salesman Who Sold American Sanitary Ware in Foreign Countries." According to Mr. Laferme it was the Paris Exposition of 1900, where American sanitary plumbers made a fine display, that really stimulated the effective demand for such fixtures. He says:

"The great influx of American visitors to the Exposition also served to further this demand for better bath accommodations at the hotels, as all Americans would demand rooms with a bath, which hotel-managers were unable to provide to any adequate extent.

"The hotels, finally realizing the need of more and better bath facilities, soon took up the question of remodeling the rooms.

"The manufacturers of sanitary ware in Europe, upon seeing how perfect was the quality of American sanitary ware, immediately began to imitate the patterns, selling bathtubs under the motto, 'American Pattern,' which pattern, by the way, was far different from those used in Europe. For instance, on the continent, where they do not bathe as frequently as the Anglo-Saxon race, they want a very deep bath—twenty-four inches deep, it being their habit to soak in the hot water for an hour or thereabouts.

"In the United States, where the power of advertising is tremendous, we are able to educate the people to the use of the things we wish to sell them. In Europe, the power of advertising is less persuasive, the result being that you have to sell the people what they have been accustomed to and what they know by practical experience is best for them.

"American manufacturers have had to overcome many prejudices against their patterns, shapes, fittings, as well as the existing sanitary regulations, so different from those in the United States.

"When I had made up my mind to go into the propaganda of selling American sanitary ware in Europe, I considered it a lucky omen and 'a case of good judgment,' when, upon arriving in Paris, I was greeted with the welcome and familiar sight of the old-time bath-house man, pulling his cart of hot water and tin tub ready to deliver a bath to somebody's house, for which luxury his customers paid about twenty cents, and for which sum he might have to carry the five-foot tin tub up six flights of stairs, and then draw the hot water from the cart tank into a bucket, and climb up those stairs as often as necessary to fill the tub. This exercise might be considered a joke, but if so it was on the bathman. The system still prevails in many parts of Paris where modern sanitary methods have not yet been installed. Strange as it may appear to Americans, there is practically no hot-water distribution in even the up-to-date French, English, and continental apartment-houses, but those which are provided with bathrooms have gas water-heaters.

"Not only the present King of England, but also other crowned heads and Presidents abroad have purchased bathtubs made in America; for instance, the King of Italy for his palace in Turin; King Albert of Belgium; the Empress of Russia, and other royal personages.

"I remember a humorous incident in connection with the sale of a number of bathtubs to the late King Edward, which were installed in Buckingham Palace.

"One of the tubs, in which the King was in the habit of disporting himself daily, was ordered by the latter to be encased in mahogany, covering the rim of the tub. The physician to the King summoned me to the palace one day on 'important business.' When I arrived there, he told me that the King was very well satisfied with the tub he was using, but that he had decided to have it cased in. 'You see, his Majesty is very fond of sitting on the rim of the tub when he takes his bath, but he found it so infernally cold that he thought it a jolly good idea to have it cased in, so that he might sit on wood

instead of cold porcelain.' When the physician had delivered himself of this solemn statement I breathed a sigh of relief, for I had expected that something far more serious than the casing on the rim of the tub had transpired.

"The American traveling in European countries, be he salesman or tourist, is certain to happen upon many peculiar customs, some of which are both humorous and vexing.

"I remember that while touring on the continent I arrived in a small town where the leading hostelry proudly announced in the office that 'baths were to be found on each floor.' These baths I discovered were very old-fashioned, copper-lined tubs, much the worse for wear, but to my intense horror and astonishment, I learned that owing to the scarcity of water, I would be obliged to immerse myself in the water that had already been used to excellent advantage by another guest. I absolutely declined the invitation (and without thanks) notwithstanding the hotel-manager's kind offer to have the water in the tub skimmed for me.

"It is well known that no civilized nations bathe as much as the American and English, and in France one often hears Frenchmen expressing their surprise to the effect that we must be very dirty people since we have to bathe every day.

"Perhaps, however, one of the persons most opposed to bathing is the Russian peasant, of whom it is said he only bathes three times—at birth, before his wedding, and before being put to rest in the grave.

"It is not surprising that dealers are sometimes asked by visitors from rural districts what bathtubs are for, obviously not having seen such fixtures before.

"There is a great field for American-made sanitary ware in all the foreign countries, and if this export trade is worth going after, its requirements are also worth studying. To the American manufacturer who will study these requirements there will be more than an adequate reward.

"The present war and its path of destruction have been largely responsible for the withdrawal of various American concerns, who used to export large shipments of sanitary supplies. The war has operated not only to destroy residential and public buildings in different parts of Europe, but has also destroyed the best sanitary-ware factories of France, the districts in which these were situated having been the first scene of hostilities."

ASKING THE DOCTOR—

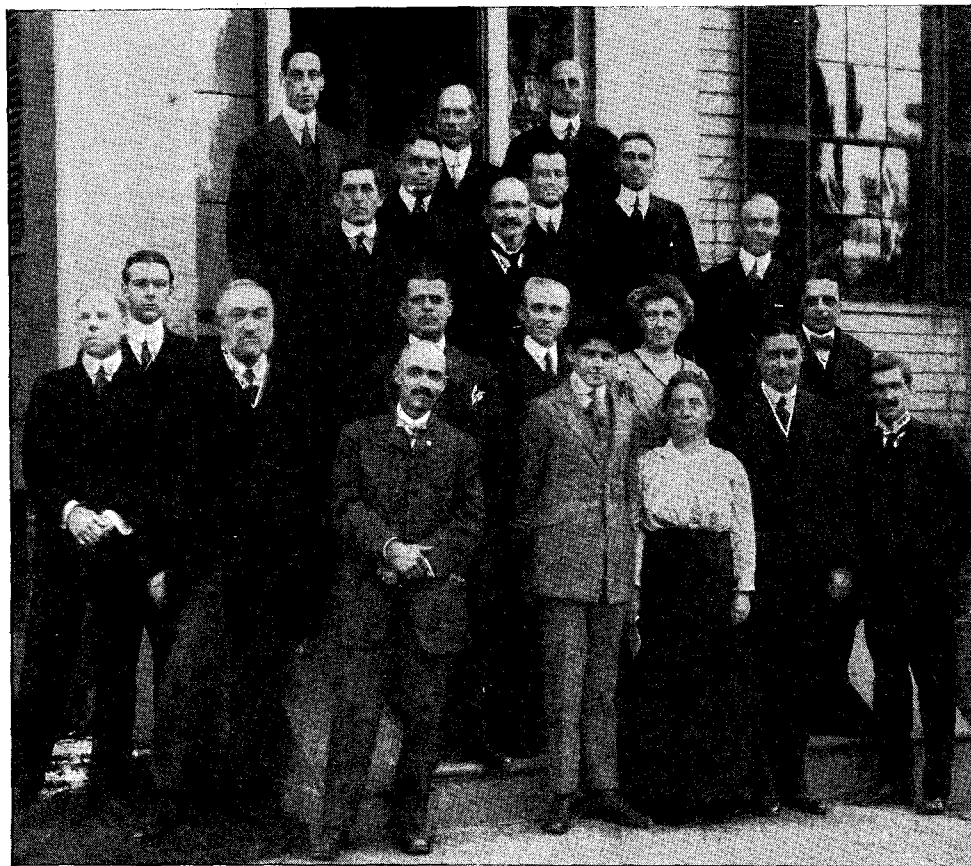
"Ask papa," replies the blushing maiden in the early Victorian stories, when her equally bashful swain pops the question. We are substituting the rejoinder, "Ask the doctor," says *American Medicine* (New York), quoting a writer in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*:

"In former years nobody thought of asking a physician for permission to get married. . . . The parents would investigate the young man's social standing, his ability to make a living, his habits perhaps, whether he was a drinking man or not, but to ask the physician's expert advice—why, as said, nobody thought of it. And how much sorrow and unhappiness, how many tragedies the doctor could have averted, if he had been asked in time! Fortunately, in the last few years, a great change has taken place in this respect. It is now a very common occurrence for the intelligent layman and laywoman, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the welfare of their presumptive future offspring and actuated, perhaps, also by some fear of infection, to consult a physician as to the advisability of the marriage, leaving it to him to make the decision and abiding by that decision."

A VERY NARROW SPECIALTY

IF ANY GROUP OF MEN is entitled to write the word "limited" after its name, it is surely the American Association of Variable-Star Observers, whose fourth annual meeting, held at the Harvard Observatory, is chronicled in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., January). The existence of this body bears testimony both to our close modern specialization and our love for gathering into associations groups of workers on similar problems. As will be seen from the picture, two of the observers present were women. One of them, Miss A. J. Cannon (the rear one of the pair), is the greatest living expert in stellar photography. Says the reporter:

"Before dining, the members gathered to observe with the 12-inch Coudé [elbowed equatorial], selecting the celebrated Variable SS Cygni, and thereupon establishing a new astronomical record: for the first time in history, nineteen astronomers experienced in variable-star observing, estimated the brilliancy



Courtesy of "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

A GROUP OF ASTRONOMICAL SPECIALISTS.

The American Association of Variable-Star Observers at their recent meeting at the Harvard Observatory.

of the same star, with the same telescope within the same hour; the most remarkable of all, the mean difference of their estimates showed a deviation of only 0.14 of a magnitude.

"At dinner the guests found place-cards, bearing a golden five-pointed star and the words 'Position,' 'Motion,' 'Spectrum,' 'Color,' and 'Brightness,' the five stellar conditions desired to be ascertained. Great interest was shown in the director's anecdotes of his early experiences and in the very substantial manner in which he showed his appreciation of the work of the Association and his desire for closer cooperation between this work and that of the larger observatories.

"After dinner all repaired to the dome of the 15-inch Refractor—the first telescope in the world to be used for celestial photography—and that historic instrument was set in turn upon Jupiter, the Orion Nebula, and Saturn, during which fourteen observers made naked-eye estimates of Mira, with an average deviation of only 0.16 magnitude.

"It was close upon 2 A.M. when the members finally reached their quarters in Boston."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRELESS

THE INDICATIONS ARE that a war will soon be on between the military and "preparedness" forces, on one side, advocating more stringent government control of radio-communication, and the commercial and scientific interests on the other, that believe even the present measure of control to be unduly repressive. In *The Electrical World* (New York, January 20), John L. Hogan, Jr., chief research engineer of the National Electric Signaling Co., presents an article on "Electric Transmission of Intelligence in 1916-1917," and has this to say about the situation:

"Ship-and-shore communication has had a hard struggle against restrictive legislation of a most unintelligent sort, but has grown and improved despite the handicaps imposed by the Berlin and London International Radio Conventions. The military interests of the Federal Government, acting in the name of 'preparedness,' are now urging further and stricter laws to govern the commercial operation of radio-telegraphy. It is admitted that the proposed legislation is intended to make possible, if not inevitable, the naval ownership of coast radio-stations involved in ship-to-shore signaling. Commercial, scientific, and non-military interests are opposing the Navy Department's campaign. The outcome is not yet in sight, but the conflict promises to be memorable. Its result will determine whether radio-signaling in the United States will continue to hold its present position of preeminence, or whether the art will be subject to the initiative-killing, suppressive policies of military ownership and domination."

Apparently the editor of *The Electrical World* sympathizes with Mr. Hogan in his attitude. He says, in comment:

"American progress in radio-communication has been particularly rapid; because the art has not been a government monopoly here, but has been open to free competition from all parts of the country. In Europe, also, the progress has come from those individuals and organizations unhampered by governmental restrictions, and in those places where intellectual liberty and initiative have had sway."

"The London International Radio Convention, having been subscribed to by the United States, has already hampered industrial radio-development here. It has laid severe and unnecessary restrictions on the use of a large range of wave-lengths. The air we breathe is no longer free, in the sense that all electric waves in it may be utilized for the transmission of intelligence by those who undertake to serve the public by sending their radio-messages. Only a relatively small range is permitted to civilian use, the greater share being reserved to military service, where it is but little needed in time of peace. Moreover, the military authorities of the United States are given arbitrary powers in time of peace for the suppression of all use by civilian telegraphists of the preempted range."

"As tho this unnecessary invasion of the rights of public service radio-telegraphers in the use of the circumambient ether were not enough, a bill is now proposed for enactment by Congress, which will not only give to the military authorities of the United States a free entrance into commercial radio-communication, but also increase their powers of regulation and restriction. In view of the freedom which governments affect toward patented inventions, and the length of an arm of interference which extends over the entire country, it is manifest that such legislation is likely to mean the speedy regulation

of all commercial competitors out of existence, leaving the military in complete economic control."

"Because all good citizens should loyally aid and support the military forces in time of war is no reason for sacrificing the interests of radio-communication in times of peace. The military profession is so exacting in its duties and requirements that military men can not properly attend to the invention and designing necessary for keeping American radio-communication in the front rank of preparedness. . . . If war does come, it is just as likely to come very suddenly, and much will then depend upon the state of development of the art of radio-communication in this country. The right way to be prepared is to leave the development of the art to radio-engineers and inventors, and then to commandeer their services for military use. The wrong way, and the one which legislation is designed to bring about, is to leave it exclusively to the military departments of the Government."

IS SPACE AGLOW?

AN INTERESTING THEORY advanced by Professor Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, to account for the black spaces in the sky, is noted in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February). These spaces have usually been regarded as "holes," through which the astronomer sees the blackness of space; but Professor Barnard suggests that

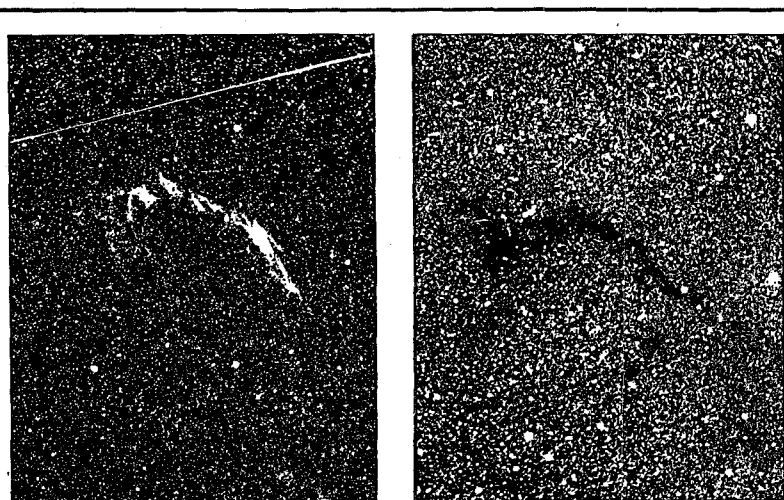
they may be non-luminous bodies whose silhouettes show up clearly against a luminous glow in space itself. We read:

"The nebulae of the sky have generally been considered to be intensely hot. These huge masses of luminous gas would cool and contract until, after millions of years, the more compact stars were formed. The stars might cool further until no light could be seen coming from them; but it was not generally believed that the gases of the nebulae themselves could cool and still remain in the gaseous state. One of the first results of Professor Barnard's work, however, was to lead him to believe differently. Let us follow him through his reasoning."

"He says that in photographing the sky large dark markings have often been noticed in the photographs. At first blush they seem merely huge openings in the rich region of stars through which one looks out into the blackness of the space beyond. Altho there are undoubtedly such vacancies, the more one becomes familiar with others of them, the less this explanation appeals."

"To suggest the true explanation, Professor Barnard has prepared the pair of photographs appearing on this page. These, he explains, have been made exactly to the same scale, and a striking resemblance is seen between the two objects that stand out in them. But one is an ordinary luminous nebula, and the other is a dark—what? His observations induce him to believe that it, too, is a nebula, but one in which the great mass of gas has finally cooled and lost its light. The gas of the nebula, like many others that Professor Barnard has studied, is still dense enough to take definite outline and to stand out against the luminous background behind."

"But right at this point we would be led to still another conclusion. There are dark spots having very definite outlines to be seen in the heavens, where, there is every evidence to believe, there are neither luminous stars nor luminous nebulae to light up a background for them. What, then, is the cause for the luminous background in such cases? There seems to be but one possible explanation, and that is that space itself



By courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

ARE BOTH NEBULAE?

At the left is a luminous nebula which is a mass of gas. Spots like the one photographed at the right have commonly been considered as mere holes in star regions looking out into space. But Professor Barnard thinks the supposed holes are cooled, non-luminous nebulae, outlined against faintly luminous space.

is luminous. Space itself might be filled with the feeblest luminosity, so feeble, indeed, that at the tremendous distances to the fixed stars it is not even perceptible to sight. Then, as space is supposed to be of infinite extent, this luminosity will increase in apparent density until, finally, it would become dense enough to affect a sensitive photographic plate. Only in this way would it be possible to explain how non-luminous objects could be brought out in relief in these parts of the sky."

THE POWER OF THE PEANUT

THE BOLL-WEEVIL—as a blessing in disguise—has redeemed the South from the disgrace of being a one-crop country. Cotton is no longer autocrat. He has been dethroned by the weevil and must now take his place as merely one of a democracy, or perhaps an oligarchy, of crops, among which the once humble peanut is rising to unwonted prominence, according to F. S. Tisdale, who writes in *The Nation's Business* (Washington, January). In 1908, Mr. Tisdale tells us, we raised twelve million dollars' worth of peanuts. A conservative valuation of the 1916 crop is fifty-six million dollars. Texas alone has two hundred thousand acres. What is to be done with these millions of bushels? Surely they are not all to be sold on the street-corners to our boys for five cents a bag! By no means, says Mr. Tisdale. In the first place, the product is of high food value—higher even than wheat. The oil is a better lard substitute than cottonseed-oil. It brings a higher price per gallon and can be made in the very same mills by the same machinery that used to turn out cottonseed-oil. Says Mr. Tisdale:

"In addition to the direct profits, the peanuts leave the land better off than when they were planted. For, like many of their cousins in the bean family, they gather and deposit nitrogen in the soil. All of which was mighty nice for the farmer—but it didn't help the mill men face their famine of cottonseed."

"Well," said the farmers, "why don't you crush our peanuts?"

"The mill men laughed at first. Then they began to investigate, and the things they discovered about the peanut took the smiles from their faces. In 1914 the United States imported 44,549,789 pounds of nuts and 1,332,108 gallons of peanut-oil from Marseilles, Delft, Hamburg, and other ports. The nuts brought \$1,899,237, and the oil, which was valued at \$915,939, went mostly into the manufacture of butterine and other lard substitutes. The war killed this trade deadlier than a door-nail, but the demand for it was open-mouthed and hungry as a nest full of jay-birds."

"By slight readjustments of their machinery that cost very little, the cottonseed plants could be turned into peanut-oil plants as they stood. The superiority of peanut-oil over the old product was emphasized by the willingness of the trade to pay sixty-seven cents for a gallon of peanut-oil when they would pay but sixty-five cents for the same measure of cottonseed-oil. On the strength of these things the mill men experimented cautiously with peanuts."

"The results were so successful that the acreage in Texas

increased more than 1,000 per cent. from 1915 to 1916. Fully three-quarters of the vast county of Comanche were taken from cotton and given over to the goober. History was repeating itself in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and in the other cotton States. In Georgia, Calhoun and Randolph counties had been cotton-fields. The boll-weevil regarded these fair acres and acted as if they had been planted for his especial benefit."

"Peanuts," murmured the Calhoun and Randolph men in their sorrow.

"They are shouting the word now at the top of their voices. Their lands are turned into peanut plantations. They have built mills and warehouses at Coleman, Arlington, and Edison to take care of the yield from 15,000 acres. Cotton-oil mills throughout the South are making the necessary changes in their machinery and are preaching the renaissance of the goober to the planters about them."

"At Houston, Tex., three large mills have taken up the manufacture of peanut-oil and cake. They and others about the State have guaranteed a ready market for the entire Texas crop, and the outlook for next year is for a far greater acreage than this year."

"So surprising has been the success of the experiments that the planters have begun to look for the dark side of the silver lining. The price of peanut products has gone up with all its companion foodstuffs—will it come crashing down at the end of the war? How much danger is there from over-production?"

The author quotes D. S. Cage, of Houston, Texas, an advocate of the manufacture of these products, as saying that there is little danger of surfeiting the world with peanut-oil and cake, because the food value is such that there is a universal market for it. He points out this other virtue:

"The South abounds in sandy soil that will produce little cotton or grain. If the peanut could submit specifications it would

ask for just such soil. Vast tracts where pine forests have stood may be made useful and valuable by planting them with peanuts."

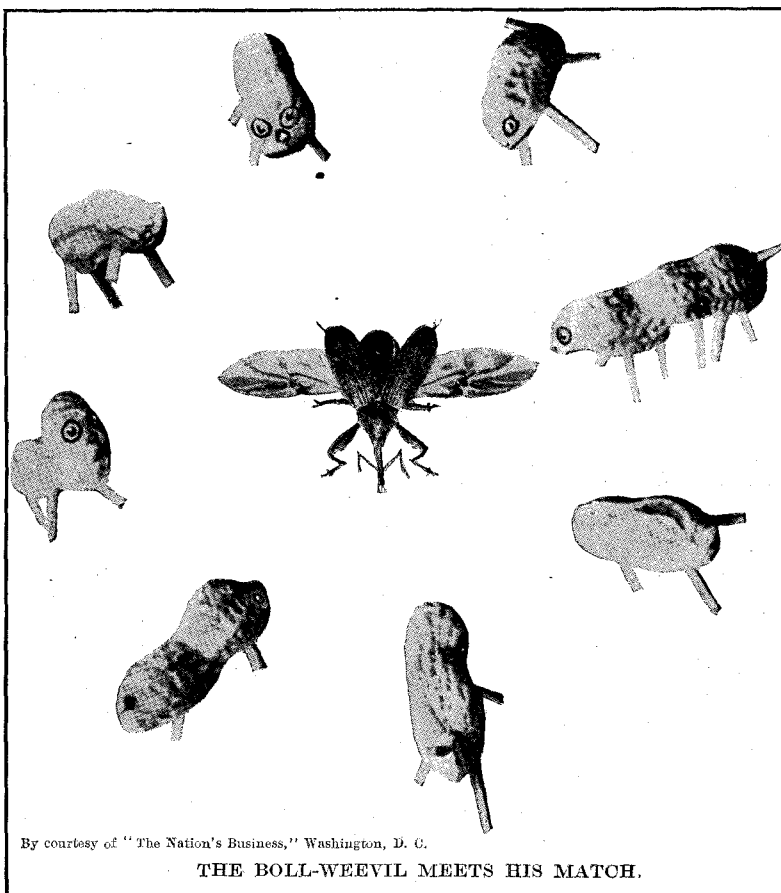
"The cottonseed mills have a capacity far beyond the available supply of their raw material, and have therefore lain with cold furnaces for a large part of the year. They will naturally welcome a new industry that will extend the yearly period of operation and at the same time extend the figures on the credit side of the ledger."

Mr. Tisdale concludes:

"Down in the cotton country they say that we are soon to see the rise of peanut barons, to take their place in our aristocracy of production beside the wheat, corn, and prune kings. And we may prepare ourselves for the listing of the goober on stock exchanges where it will thrill us with corners, panics, and clashes."

"Verily, the peanut, butt of a century's jokes, has come into its own."

By raising peanuts and other crops instead of cotton, farmers in parts of the South are so much better off as to prove to the *Atlanta Constitution* that they have not only beaten the boll-weevil, "but have converted its advent into an absolute blessing."



By courtesy of "The Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.

THE BOLL-WEEVIL MEETS HIS MATCH.

LETTERS - AND - ART

DOING LINCOLN JUSTICE

IT MAY BE that we owe Mr. Barnard, Abraham Lincoln, and our readers an apology all around. We had no desire to do an injustice to the distinguished sculptor or to the memory of the Emancipator. So we hasten to substitute another photographic reproduction of the Lincoln statue for the one in our issue of January 6. It seems that the photographer's inability to get a proper focus on the statue, owing to its temporary position while on exhibition in New York, caused a distortion, particularly of the upper part. The result was a grief to the sculptor as well as the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, which takes to heart our report that the people of New York are "somewhat startled at the stark realism" of the representation. We give in full its further comment, which they may see cause to amend after scrutinizing the present picture, which meets Mr. Barnard's approval:

"The question arises, Is it realism at all? Is it a faithful presentment in bronze of the real Lincoln? That question is still fairly capable of settlement. There are entirely credible and competent witnesses now living who knew Lincoln in the flesh and remember perfectly well how he looked—no difficult thing, for 'Old Abe' was a striking figure that, once seen, was never forgotten.

"We have tried this test by submitting to some who knew Lincoln in life the appalling photographic cut of the production, which is supposed to perpetuate for Cincinnati the appearance of Lincoln. The consensus of usually indignant testimony is that it is fearfully and wonderfully unlike Lincoln as they knew him.

"The sculptor seems to have evolved his conception of Lincoln out of his inner consciousness, tho he states that he was greatly assisted by contemplating a man he met in Louisville, who was six feet four and one-half inches tall, who was born not far from Lincoln's birthplace, and who had been splitting rails all his life.

"The finished artistic result of these processes is one that, so far as our own inquiries go, is calculated to stir to wrath and resentment those who knew Mr. Lincoln in life and must be admitted to be competent witnesses as to his personal appearance.

"It is perfectly possible to combine good art with a respectable degree of verisimilitude in these productions. If we are going to have statues of Lincoln, a decent respect for the memory of 'Old Abe' seems to require that they resemble him, and are not freaks of fancy that with a few alterations might do duty as figures of Ihabod Crane, or Dominie Sampson, or St. Simeon Stylites on his penitential pillar."

In conceiving his statue, so Mr. Barnard told us in the previous article, he found little help in the photographs which had been "retouched so that all form had been obliterated." This is especially true of representations of Lincoln's face where most of the criticism of the new statue is directed. Sculpture, says Mr. Barnard, "being a science to interpret living forms, hidden secrets of nature are revealed by it." Perhaps he sees the real Lincoln better than those who saw him in the flesh.

WHO KILLED IBSEN?

MR. JAMES HUNEKER thinks it is "the fatal amateur" who is guilty of killing Ibsen for our local stage. By amateurs he means "as pernicious a tribe as the Browning societies," the Ibsenites, who, Mrs. Fiske aside, have been the principal agents in bringing the great

Norwegian before us. As a consolation for our loss, however, he points to "Rudolph Christians and the superlatively excellent performance of his company" at the Irving Place Theater, where, so long after the play was written in 1884, New York sees in a German version probably its first performance of "The Wild Duck." Perhaps it is because of Ibsen's irony, Mr. Huneker suggests, that we see and hear him so seldom. "The world forgives much," he observes, "irony never; for irony is the ivory tower of the intellectual, their last refuge." The history of Ibsen on our local stage shows, he continues, that "instead of whetting our wits," his irony "chills them." "In theatrical art we are still naive," he avers, and the same assertion is made by almost all our dramatic critics after witnessing the recent performance arranged by the Drama League to present a historical survey of American plays from Royal Taylor's "The Contrast" (1787) to Clyde Fitch's "The Girl with the Green Eyes." The matinee, according to the reviewers, illustrated Mr. Huneker's words about our preferences in the face of Ibsen and his like: "Put the cards on the table face up. Write the plot on the screen. Let there be no underlying meaning. Call a spade a spade. Give us externals—money, motor-cars, and chewing-gum; but do not unveil the depths of the soul. There is too much that is disconcerting below, as the Master Showman, Thackeray, has pointed out."

Mr. Huneker analyzes for us in the New York *Sun* the unfamiliar "Wild Duck," a play about "an idealist who is a dangerous man because he tells the truth." The query whether it is "well to blurt out the truth on all occasions" forms the thesis of "one of the most entertaining, one of the most tragic plays of the prose series."

"Each character speaks, nothing sounds written. The glory of 'The Wild Duck' is its characterization. It has kept vital the play which is in the repertory of every transpontine theater. *Gina Ekdal* could have stepped from the sunny pages of Shakespeare. She reminds one of a female Sancho Panza. Her husband, *Hjalmar*, is a burlesque Don Quixote, a Quixote of shreds and patches, a weak, vain, boastful, gluttonous, shiftless fellow, and an idealist. He raves over the ideal, and is kept to an insane pitch of cloudy self-exaltation by *Gregers Werle*, who, discovering that *Gina* was a former mistress of his father, relates the facts to *Ekdal* and with dire results. Immediately the melodramatic character of the man reveals itself. With a brave gesture he denounces his wife's perfidy—tho her



MR. BARNARD'S "LINCOLN."

ANOTHER VIEW.

With the camera full before the figure and at a proper distance to avoid an upward tilt of the chin with consequent foreshortening of the face.

little ready money has set up his photograph-gallery—and leaves the house, never to return. Next morning he returns, hungry and with a headache, for he has made a night of it. Instead of playing in the key of mock tragedy, his wife sensibly suggests breakfast. And he eats, grumbling all the while about his shattered ideals.

"The woman's homely wit, solid horse sense, and big heart are delineated with satisfying verisimilitude. *Gregers's* father and his housekeeper, *Mrs. Sörby*; the garret of the photographer, *Ekdal*, where his old, drunken, and disgraced father has rigged up a mock forest in which he hunts 'the wild duck' and other tame fowl; the character of *Relling*—Ibsen himself in a new mask—whose sardonic humor, cruel on the surface, is in reality prompted by a kind heart—he makes people believe they are grand, mysterious, inexplicable, therefore making them happy; the little *Hedwig Ekdal*, the most touching of all the children in Ibsen's gallery, is so worked upon by *Gregers* that she kills herself in a mistaken spirit of self-sacrifice, more of *Werle's* idealism—all the figures in this amazing 'Vanity Fair' are masterfully handled. The world lie is in microcosmic proportions. Every one, except the stolid, unimaginative *Gina*, swaggers about in a sordid atmosphere of deception. *Werle* always makes matters worse, and on a painful, tragic note the curtain falls. You have assisted at a most human, most touching play."

Ibsen was a mystery to friends and foes alike, says this writer. And hence he sees "the avidity with which he is claimed by idealists, realists, socialists, anarchists, symbolists, evangelical folk, and agnostics." Mr. Huneker reviews his contradictory elements:

"Denounced as a pessimist, all his great plays contain an unmistakable message of hope, from 'Brand' to 'When We Dead Awake.' An idealist he is, but one who has realized the futility of dreams. Like all world-satirists he castigates to purify. His realism is largely a matter of surface, and if we care to search for it we may find the symbol lodged in the most prosaic of his pieces. His anarchy consists in a firm adherence to the doctrine of individualism. Emerson and Thoreau are of his spiritual kin. In him as in them there is the contempt for mob rule, mob opinion; the minority is the rational unit. There is in all three thinkers a certain aloofness from mankind. Yet we do not denounce Emerson and Thoreau as enemies of the people. To be candid, Ibsen's belief in the rights of the individual is rather naive and antiquated, belonging as it does to the tempestuous period of '48."

"His is not the playful irony of Meredith or Anatole France, but a veiled, corrosive irony that causes one to tread with suspicion every inch of his dramatic domain. The 'second intention,' the secondary intention described by Maeterlinck, is disconcerting for those who prefer their drama free from enigma. Otherwise Ibsen's dialog is a model. It is clarity itself, and, closely woven, it has the characteristic accents of nature. Read, we feel its gripping logic; spoken, it tingles with vitality.

"For the student there is fascination in the cohesiveness of these dramas. Ibsen's mind was like a lens: it focused the refracted, scattered, and broken lights of opinions and theories of his day upon the contracted space of his stage. In a fluid state the ideas that crystallized in his prose plays may be found in his early poetic plays. There is a remorseless linking in the marchlike movement of his dramas. Yet their author seems to delight in battering down in 'Ghosts' what he had preached in 'A Doll's House.' 'The Enemy of the People' exalted the individual man, tho 'Ghosts' taught that a certain sort of personal liberty is deadly. 'The Wild Duck' is another stumbling-block; in it the misguided idealist is pilloried for destroy-

ing the happiness of the home by his truth-telling and dangerous tongue. But how the piece plays! The symbol is not so remote that an average audience need miss it. The end is cruel. Ibsen is often cruel with the passionless indifference of a serene Brahma; tho he is ever logical. *Nora* must leave her doll's house—here a 'happy ending' would be absurd, witness the lamentable concession to popular demand once made by Dusé, and *Hedwig Ekdal* must be sacrificed instead of the 'wild duck,' or her fool father. We refuse to believe in the alleged indifference of New York audiences in the matter of Ibsen. Hitherto, the misfortune has been that the Ibsen plays have been given here under the auspices of the Ibsenites, as pernicious a tribe as the Browning societies. The matchless Hermione and her poet have marked Ibsen with their deadly worship. The fatal amateur has almost killed him. With the abiding memories of Mrs. Fiske as *Rebekka West*, and, once in Stockholm, of *Gina Ekdal*, interpreted by the many-sided Fru Betty Hennings, we feel assured that the mightiest modern dramatist would appeal to cultivated audiences here if artistically interpreted."

NEGLECTED RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

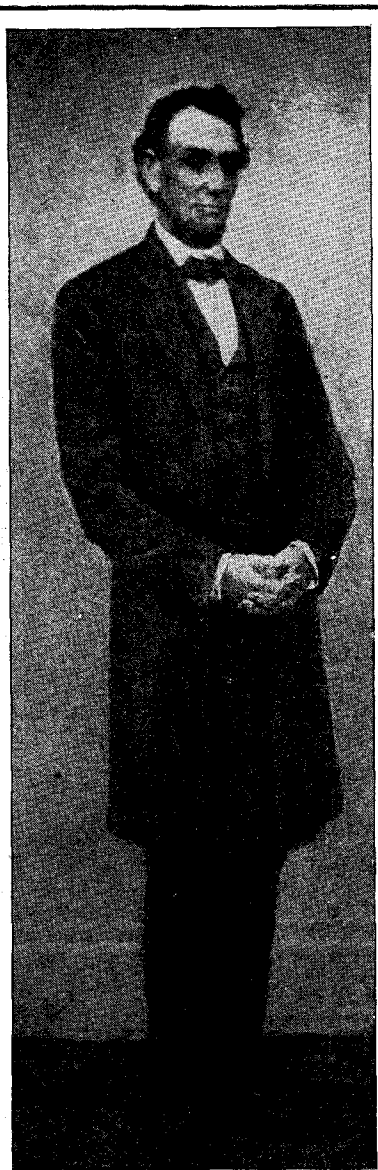
OXFORD'S appeal to American students shows a startling decline. In six of the States this fall there were no candidates for the Rhodes scholarships, and in two others no one was well-enough equipped to pass the examinations. This fact might afford us ground for heart-searchings on our attitude toward the European conflict. "War-time Oxford, of course, is not a normal Oxford," comments the *Boston Transcript*, "but it gives its students, particularly those from America, an opportunity to study at first hand the greatest conflict between nations in history." It has been well known that some of the most efficient workers for Belgian relief have been the American Rhodes scholars who have spent their vacations in that stricken country. The situation, as set forth by *The American Oxonian*, the magazine which purveys to us information about the American Rhodes scholars, is this:

"It is perhaps not surprising that there should this year be even less competition than usual for the Rhodes scholarships. The results of the fall examinations show that in six of the States electing scholars this year—Maryland, Montana, North Da-

kota, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia—there were no candidates, while in two—Tennessee and Arizona—no one passed. Doubtless this is due in large measure to the war. Men feel that the resources of Oxford are crippled by the war (as they are), and that this is not a time to go to England for an education.

"While it is not surprising that some men should feel this, it is surprising that there should not be some men in each State who feel exactly the opposite. The opportunity of coming into close, human, personal touch with the greatest event in history is perhaps the greatest educational opportunity imaginable, and it is a curious commentary on American insularity and lack of international imagination that in a number of States the scholarship should go begging.

"It seems to us, as we have said often, that the lack of competition for the scholarships, in normal times as well as now, is peculiarly a matter for the ex-Rhodes scholars to remedy. Our gratitude to the scheme should extend at least as far as making its advantages effectively known to others. We



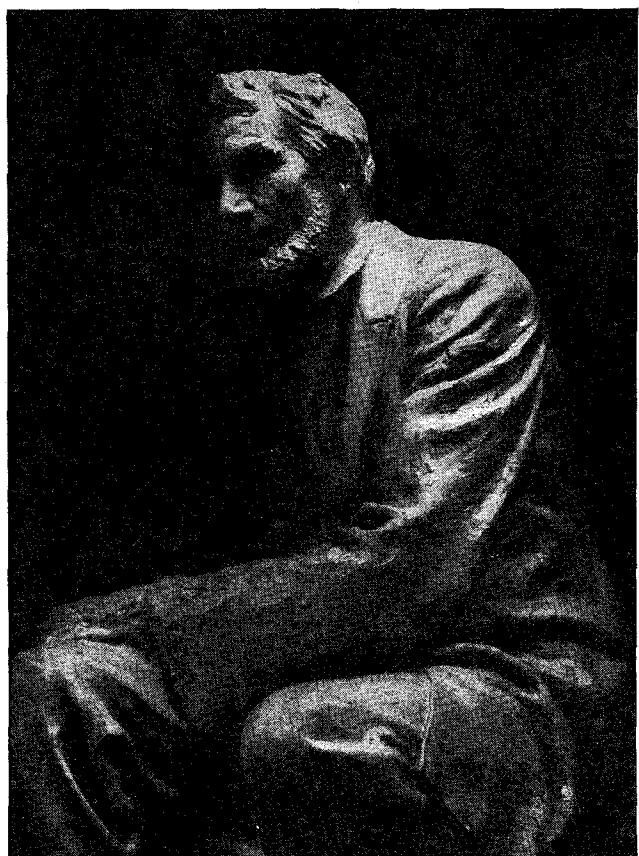
LINCOLN IN LIFE.

From a contemporary photograph which shows the forward slope of the body when he stood upright.

must take better means to that end if we are not to leave our duty unfulfilled."

The Transcript refrains from invidious reflection, but there are certain plain implications in these words:

"It is perhaps too early to say that Cecil Rhodes's great project is a dismal failure, but it is undoubtedly true that as long as the chances of immediate employment in this country are as good as they are to-day and as they have been for the past few years, our college men will not feel inclined to make any unusual efforts to gain the privilege of spending three additional years at Oxford."



ANOTHER SCULPTOR'S CONCEPTION OF LINCOLN.
From the statue executed by Gutzon Borglum for the city of Newark.

The New York *Evening Post*, stirred by the *Oxonian's* revelations, reviews the present situation at Oxford, intimating also a tone of regret that our young students should seek ease and safety at the expense of larger opportunities opened up by the trend of life in warring England:

"Of the old amenities of Oxford life few remain. The old-time stimulating intercourse with a whole generation of young men has gone, for few Englishmen are left—only a few who have good reason not to be in war-service. The pinch of economy is felt at the University, for colleges have lost so much in tuition fees that they must make drastic cuts. In many the pleasant custom of serving breakfast and lunch in the students' rooms is surrendered. Large parts of other colleges are occupied by cadet battalions in training for the front, so that the undergraduate seems out of place. The keen competition for schools and the enlivening contact with other minds set at the same problem are described as gone; while the excitement of war-conditions is inimical to study. On the other hand, the University circle has been greatly unified by the breaking down of the barriers of the colleges. The men look more and more for friends and acquaintances outside college, and meet more of the dons from other divisions. Moreover, with 'the war-interest came a galvanizing into renewed activity of the political clubs, and of those informal intercollegiate societies which spring up with such facility in Oxford,' while a new review, *The Palatine*, has been founded. It seems, unfortunately, to be the fact that there has been less interest in competitions for Rhodes scholarships in America since the impression has spread that the war has made the University a dead place."

HOW TAGORE FOUND US

IT IS CALLED A "PARTHIAN ARROW" that Sir Rabindranath Tagore let fly over his shoulder as he sailed out of the Golden Gate. What had he seen here? "Much impotence and crudeness." The best we could show was but a promise left for the future to fulfil. American women ought to use their leisure for "study and improvement," he said, and we recall one newspaper's report of an eager woman passing out from a Tagore lecture and painfully repeating as in a daze the mystical formula the Eastern Sage had delivered. This he advised, because he had "noticed that American women have more leisure than any other women in the world." The *Newark News* does not bristle with an injured sense of chivalry, but after remarking that Tagore's lecture-tour here was singularly successful, adds:

"Americans, who have received from first to last their full share of sharp criticism uttered by visitors, and who, indeed, have an *Oliver Twist* appetite for this sort of thing, may take Tagore's observations to themselves with such measure of application as circumstances demand. If he speaks truth, ungraciousness is a minor affair. The poet's individual point of view is, naturally, to be considered. But the gist of his indictment, the lack of appreciation of spirituality, certainly bears no relation to the interest manifested by Americans in Tagore himself. This should give the Hindu seer hope."

The New York *Sun* does not take the stricture quite so mildly, but is led into something of a *tu quoque*, in addition to a certain skepticism about Sir Rabindranath as a good observer anyway:

"Great treasures have come out of the East, spices and silks and jewels and things rare and precious, even to the barbarians of the unspiritual West, but nothing so rich as the sirupy concoctions of this simple-minded Indian, the melted pearls of his gentle philosophy. America was discovered by European explorers looking for a short cut to the East Indies; they might have stayed at home in comfort, for surely would the East have found us, when we were ripe. The mystic Orient appraises correctly the obvious Occident."

"Whether Sir Rabindranath intended reprehension of our present, or meant to praise and help our future, his reported words are cast in the mold of most delicate consideration, and do not compliment with embarrassing excess. They do not paint the composite American cheek with the blushes of deprecatory modesty."

"Mr. Tagore has seen many Americans. Does he know America? Have his audiences been composed of typical representatives of this great democracy? It does not seem to be an affirmative answer that flashes to us from the Golden Gate."

Then there is Dana Burnet, the G. K. Chesterton of the New York *Evening Sun*, who sees that Sir Rabindranath has "made the mistake of his predecessors." "He has looked only at our newness—and he has said that we are 'crude.'" But, "alas," what Mr. Burnet finds to be the trouble with us is "that we are not crude. We are not raw. We are not unpolished." We—

"are the most mechanically finished people on earth. Our apparent roughness is merely a cloak, a deception, a pose. Beneath it we are snug, self-satisfied, smoothed and molded by a tremendous provincialism that we have adopted in place of education. As a result of this provincialism not a youth emerges from our schools and colleges but who believes with all the firmness of ignorance that the United States of America is the only nation on the face of the globe worth living in. As a result of this provincialism we believe that the United States of America is the especial ward of Providence; that our prosperity and happiness are the chief concerns of heaven. There is no use pointing out that this belief is absurd. There is no use denying it. It is as definitely, as firmly fixt in the American mind as the legend of our military invincibility. It is the rock of our faith and the foundation of our foreign policy. And probably no one in America believes it more strongly than that interesting Presbyterian, Mr. Woodrow Wilson."

"Observe, again, the high mechanical perfection of American art and literature. Nothing could be more perfectly developed, more utterly conventional, more thoroughly turned upon the

lathe of fashion than our magazine covers. One simpering female suffices to introduce the entire onslaught of successful American fiction. The importance of the individual publication is clearly indicated by the state of nudity to which the simpering female attains. The spectacle is made all the more amusing by certain Puritan prowlers who go about seeking whom they may indict for indecency and who never by any chance think to hale this obvious vulgarity to court.

"Our successful fiction, too, is anything but crude. It is remarkably finished, expertly cast and assembled. It has a definite, uniform chassis; it moves on machine-made roller-bearings; it is equipped with self-starter, electric lights, and automatic horn. And it is polished to a wondrous mechanical brilliance. Surely, Sir Rabindranath could not have looked very carefully at our fiction to have called us crude!

"Yet there is an art and a literature in America that would well justify Sir Rabindranath's accusation. We have, in fact, certain painters, poets, prose writers who are doing crude work; that is to say, work which is hewn out of raw truth, work which disdains the smug refinements of commercial expediency, work which is quite unadulterated by cheap efforts to lure the public taste. Possibly it is this work that Sir Rabindranath meant when he delivered his parting shot. But if so, he ought not to have been sorrowful about it. He ought to have rejoiced as one rejoices who perceives the sign of health in his fellow man."

RUNNING DOWN PLAGIARISTS

"**L**ARCENY OF THE MIND" is no new offense, but it has rarely been fitted with so good a phrase as Robert H. Davis, editor of the Munsey publications, gives it. The offenders have usually been called "plagiarists," and Mr. Davis calls up the aid of all fellow workers to check this brotherhood whose depredations, according to him, are reaching "alarming proportions." The demand for fiction, he points out, coincident with the profits, "has attracted the disreputables; and to-day it is no uncommon thing for editors to receive manuscripts that are palpable plagiarisms, filched from the past and brought up to date by adroit manipulation of theme and dialog, so that in its new garb the contribution stands an excellent chance of running the gantlet of editorial scrutiny." Mr. Davis utters his protests in the pages of *The Bulletin of the Authors' League of America* (New York), and shows how it is to the interest of both the author and the editor, as well as the reading public, that plagiarism in all its forms be stamped out. For—

"It ramifies into every avenue of literature—into books, into magazines, drama, and motion-pictures. An army of mercenaries, fattening upon the thoughts of other men, is in the saddle. They apply to the business of plagiarism the same kind of intelligence and cunning, and even art, that a forger or a check-lifter brings to his unholy calling. By divers and sundry tricks they absorb the idea, if not in letter, in spirit—breathe into it an unwholesome vitality, christen it with a new name, and thrust it out into the world as a legitimate offspring. Its acceptance is regarded as a triumph on the part of the scalawag parent, whose intellectual communion is held solely with the devil.

"The arguments of defense put forth by these most pernicious of all thieves are characteristic of sinners. Confronted by the evidence of their guilt, they take refuge behind any one of the following excuses:

"(a) I had no idea it had ever been printed before. It was told me as an original story by a friend.

"(b) A gentleman whose whereabouts at the present moment are unknown gave me the story in the form of a manuscript and asked me to touch it up a bit.

"(c) I can't understand it at all. Probably I read it some-

where when I was a child and it clung to my memory. This is a surprise!

"There are a number of other equally vapid and ridiculous explanations that come glibly from the liar's lips, but the samples cited will suffice.

"They seldom make it clear how such vacillating memories and deficient intellectual mechanism as they appear to possess are able to absorb and hold details, dialog, situations, etc., *ad infinitum*. Of course, you can't expect a pickpocket to announce in advance that he is about to go through your clothes. And so, therefore, these belated explanations awaken irritation instead of satisfaction.

"The most profound and noble countenance I ever saw, upon which were written reflection, wisdom, and serenity, belonged to a man who had spent thirty years of his life in an insane asylum, under the impression that he was the lost Dauphin.

"The kindest and most benignant individual I ever met—one whom I would have felt secure in naming as my executor—was in a penitentiary, where he had been thrust as a youth of eighteen for assassinating his father.

"If you want to pick out a nice, quiet-looking boy to sing in the church-choir, step into any reform-school.

"But for pure, undefiled innocence, a face carrying the expression of an archangel, a pair of eyes that can brew tears against accusation, I commend you to a plagiarist."

Mr. Davis avers that if these same plagiarists exercised their gifts on any legitimate calling, they would succeed beyond calculation, for they "possess subtle intelligence and great powers of conversion." Indeed, he finds it "difficult to place one's finger on the spot where their art begins and the author's art terminates." Further:

"It is seldom that plagiarists are actually convicted beyond the peradventure of a doubt. They possess the delicate sensibilities of a vitrified brick. An accusation pointed and proved has about as much weight with them as would have an autumn leaf falling upon the bosom of Lake Superior.

"It is the business of the Authors' League of America to set its traps for these varmint

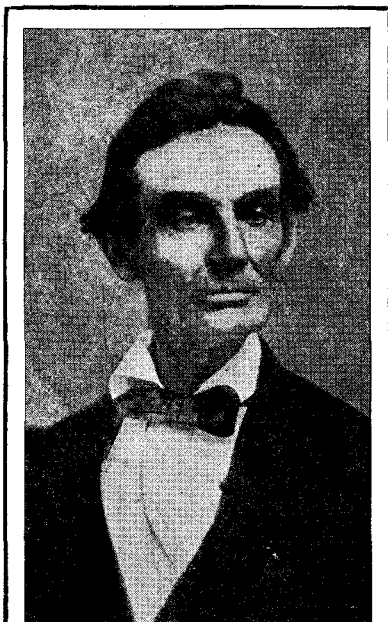
and exterminate them. There are hundreds of cases known to every editor, and perhaps half of them are known to every author. Should we not make it our business to define plagiarism so that it can not hereafter be misinterpreted?

"I would recommend that a committee be appointed to examine into all charges of plagiarism; to read both the original and so-called plagiarized version of any story out of which charges of plagiarism grow; to make a report to the League and to publish a verdict in *The Bulletin*; and that all book publishers, magazine editors, dramatic producers, and motion-picture scenario editors be notified of such verdict."

Mr. Davis sees the plagiarist not only "a foe to the editor and the reading public, but also to new authors," because "an editor whose fingers have been burned by stolen manuscripts finds himself unavoidably prejudiced against writers whom he does not know." We read:

"Ten years ago contributions from strangers were accepted on their merit and printed under the assumption that the writers were honest men. It is now regarded as a necessary precaution to write a new author, whose manuscript has attracted attention, and ask for references. Even these precautions do not always succeed. One must wait for the publication of the plagiarism before a comparison with the original can be made. In the interval the fraud is accomplished. A comparison of the two stories supplies the evidence of guilt.

"It is the opinion of the writer that unwarranted leniency has been shown these offenders. The usual penalty is a severance of connections, followed occasionally by the return of the money dishonestly collected. A period of agreeable silence follows, after which the malefactor sits down with a ream of white paper, selects another alias, and continues in the business of selling old tales for new."



LINCOLN IN 1857.

From a rare photograph showing the face unlined with the cares of later life.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



A BILLY SUNDAY AUDIENCE IN BOSTON.

Psychologists may amuse themselves by reading in the faces here exposed the particular kind of "Sundayisms" being indulged in by the speaker.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BOSTON

BILLY SUNDAY in Boston seems to have broken most previous records. *The Congregationalist*, representing an evangelical Church, speaks of "the greatest, best-advertised, most discust, most comprehensive, and the costliest campaign which New England has ever known." And it has no hesitation in adding that "the results already attained more than justify the time, energy, and money expended." This paper is willing to stand on the results even after making such abatements as are usually urged against the Sunday campaigns. "Discount liberally the figures given, allow—as in all revivals since Pentecost—for many backsliders, regret as you may and as we do, certain platform utterances and methods employed, and there remains a substantial body of results, deep and far-reaching, to gladden the heart of every one who longs to have Christ's kingdom triumph over all its foes."

Zion's Herald (Methodist, Boston) gives some comparative figures, tho pointing out that it is too early to give in any detail the results of the campaign:

"A few figures tell the story in the large. The attendance during the ten weeks was 1,478,000. The responses to the invitation totaled 63,716. The offering for Mr. Sunday on the last day of the campaign figured \$50,828. When taken in comparison with other cities, these figures are even more interesting. The six cities that come next in order after Boston as to responses to the invitation and offerings are as follows:

City	Invitation	Offerings
Boston	63,716	\$50,828.64
Philadelphia	41,724	51,136.85
Detroit	27,192	46,097.38
Pittsburg	25,797	46,000.00
Baltimore	23,085	40,274.44
Syracuse	21,155	23,358.03
Kansas City	20,646	32,000.00

It will be seen by these that Philadelphia, which is next to Boston, had 22,000 fewer responses. Its total offering compared with the offering received on Sunday is about \$300 ahead of that of Boston, but the Boston offering, in the nature of the case, will go much ahead of the Philadelphia when it is all collected, which it is not at this writing.

"While these figures are to a certain extent a criterion by

which to estimate the results of this campaign, they are by no means its final measure. That 60,000 persons should have responded to the invitation as extended by Mr. Sunday is something not lightly to be passed over, even if in that number there were many whose names were already on the church roll, and many others went forward more to take Mr. Sunday by the hand than because of depth of conviction. The names themselves handed to the pastors and active workers in the churches are an opportunity, secured in an unusual way, for religious conversation with those who have for the first time taken their stand for Christian things, and an opportunity for the intensification of religious life and activity on the part of those who already as church members have signed these cards. Moreover, the whole campaign has served to draw particular attention to the church and its place in the community and to lay emphasis upon the things for which the Church stands."

The final scene of the last service, described by Dr. J. K. Wilson, of *The Watchman-Examiner* (Boston), gives an aspect of things not usually associated with Boston:

"After the sermon, and after the last 'trail-hitter' had reached the platform, the immense congregation held its place, singing over and over again the familiar songs, unwilling to say the final word of farewell. The least hint or incident was sufficient to start the singing off on a new line. 'The old-time religion,' was sung with gusto through its almost interminable applications. 'It was good enough for mother,' 'father,' and all the rest; when some bright genius interjected the name of Billy. 'It is good enough for Billy,' and off it went again; then 'Rody,' and 'Ma,' and 'Brewster,' and so on. And there's no telling but the crowd would be there yet and still singing had not Mr. Sunday lifted his hand for silence, offered a brief prayer, dived into his big coat and with Ma 'beat it' for the door of his automobile. A few hours later, at 12:30 A.M., they left the South Station, and the great Sunday campaign in Boston was a matter of history."

In a symposium of personal impressions contributed by Boston pastors to *The Watchman-Examiner*, the Rev. Nathan R. Wood, Dean of the Gordon Bible College, writes:

"Infinite variety, first of all! He is many evangelists in one. The militant fervor of Peter the Hermit, the hypnotic influence

of Bernard, all the white-hot indignation of Savonarola against the sins of the day, the broad Scriptural, emotional power of Moody, a touch of the seraphic appeal of Whitefield or Gipsy Smith, the 'chain-lightning' of Finney's logic, the slang, the humor, the 'straight from the shoulder' of Sam Jones, all by turns in different sermons, or even in one sermon. Billy Sunday and his message are one. . . . One likes Billy Sunday. I think, unless one is a saloon-keeper, a Christian Scientist, or a drifter from the Cross and the Word, one can not help loving him. For many years we shall seem to see and hear him, shouting titanically from the top of his pulpit like a Roman captain to his legions, or wrestling all over his platform in desperate conflict with sin, or talking in easy good-fellowship with 17,000 people, or pleading, tears in his eyes and in his voice, with sinners to come to Christ."

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) sees "a Sunday campaign as a magnificent justification of the Christian Endeavor Committee system"—

"A Chinese worker once said to a friend whom he was inviting to the society gathering, 'You've got to come, for we have a committee to fetch you.' Billy Sunday has committees to fetch people. He believes in hard committee work. His associates are organizers of committees to reach all classes, business men, business women, nurses, servant-maids, students, boys, and girls. The committees, each under a local church-worker, cover the whole city, and through the committees the leaders are able to accomplish an amazing amount of work."

Opposition was voiced against Sunday by Roman Catholics of Boston, the resident Cardinal issuing a mandate forbidding attendance at the meetings. *The Pilot*, the Catholic paper, echoes Cardinal O'Connell in declaring that "Catholics are not allowed to take part in these revival meetings, and if they do they commit sin." The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, speaking before the Catholic Library Association in New York, brings forward a criticism that the *Brooklyn Eagle* recommends to the attention of Protestants. Thus:

"There is strong evidence that Sunday deliberately makes himself an instrument of capitalists for the purpose of keeping working people contented and submissive under injustice. There was never a word of comfort or encouragement for the workman in his struggle for fair treatment."

At the same time the priest points out that prototypes of Sunday's sensationalism are to be found in the history of his own Church. As *The Eagle* reports and comments on Father McMahon:

"Most of us did not recall that about five hundred years ago St. Vincent Ferrer, born in Valencia, evangelized Provence and then Lombardy, speaking in squares and open places, and followed from town to town by hundreds of penitents; or that Bernardino, of Sienna, of a little later period, who born only thirty years after St. Vincent, preached through the rich and luxurious cities of north Italy in public market-places, that penitents 'flocked to confession like ants,' and that bonfires were started into which the rich flung the vanities of life. And, as Rector McMahon said, the Jesuits 'were glad to be considered fools and jesters that, by their play, they could attract crowds to whom they could then speak their hearts upon religion.' The clergyman added:

"Nay, right down to the beginning of the present war, Catholic priests in England rang bells on the street, carried banners, and did sensational things in Hyde Park in order to gather audiences."

"Waiving, then, the issue about sensationalism, the priest was free to compliment Sunday on his knowledge of the psychology of a crowd, on his business management, on his system, at the same time that he declared him to be primarily the spokesman of the rich, accused him of denying the teaching of Christ, and said, 'the suspicions that gather round him of being a mere money-gatherer impair the usefulness of this man, who assuredly is a phenomenon.'"

"We are glad to see criticism taking such a form. Primarily, Billy Sunday is not using his movement as a propaganda to convert, or pervert, Roman Catholics. We doubt whether the movement has had such an effect in its working out anywhere. Hence the view of a broad Roman Catholic thinker is not affected by apprehension and is more or less free from prejudice for or against Sundayism. Such a view is well worth Protestant consideration. It compels the attention of thinking people."

WHAT THE "WHITE LIST" DOES FOR CATHOLICS

THE CATHOLIC THEATER MOVEMENT is not primarily interested in the theater. Its first interest is the spiritual welfare of Catholics. So declares Father John J. Burke, chairman of the Bulletin Committee of this organization. The action of this "Movement" and its "White List" has come before the public in relation to particular plays, and so *The Theater Magazine* (February) presents a definite statement from Father Burke as to its function. At the outset, then, he makes it clear that this is not a "theater movement"; it initiates nothing, but stands as a check for Catholics on what the theaters present. It aims "to enable Catholics to apply those moral principles which their faith teaches to theatrical performances of the present day." Its "White List" gives the names of the plays that the committee approves. Its limitations and its special application have to do with the following principles: "A play must not with regard to morals occupy debatable ground." "There should be a general agreement that a play is clean and wholesome." "The appeal should be simple and universal." "The play should be fit for theatergoers of all ages and suited to various tastes." Because the White List is definite, says Father Burke, "it has been the object of more discussion than any other work of the Theater Movement," and he proceeds to elucidate:

"Just as the public Commissioner of Licenses may demand the taking out of a sentence or a scene before he gives a movie his official approval, so the Committee may decide it necessary to refuse admission to the White List of a play, otherwise good and wholesome, because of an objectionable scene. But it may be said that the Committee never asks the impossible. It does not judge by a standard fitted for those who are following the more perfect way. The Christian counsel is not its guide: but the Christian law. And as our civilization, and consequently our public morality, was born of that law, it feels justified in asking for the support and approval of all right-minded men and women.

"The Committee considers in its work that 'certain truths are self-evident.' Marriage, for example, is an institution decreed by God for the dignity of husband and wife, the welfare of the family, the stability of the nation. A play that attacks marriage as an institution would never meet with our approval.

"The dignity of the family itself; respect of children for parents; the obligations of parents toward their children—a play that would hold these truths up to odium would put itself outside the pale of our favorable judgment.

"The approval of sex relationship outside of marriage; the defense of birth-control, which directly violates the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill'; the free discussing of it; the tolerance of adultery in the exploitation of the 'triangle'; the defense of the criminal as being without personal responsibility; the justification of lying, or of theft, or of forgery or murder; the morbid sympathy with the innocent 'Magdalene'—against all these the Catholic Theater Movement uncompromisingly wages war.

"They are all part of the drama of life,' some one will object. Of course they are; and they may legitimately enter into the drama of the stage. But it makes all the difference of life and death as to which spirit presides at their introduction: the spirit of pessimism, of determinism, of sin, or the spirit of hope, of liberty, and of virtue.

"The Committee tries not to take itself too seriously. The primary aim of the theater is to amuse and entertain. No objection may be registered against the presentation of a marriage disastrous in its consequences; nor of the ill-fated maiden who loved not wisely but too well; nor of the difficulties of lovers and of the married; nor of the lying and thieving villain, the deceitful lawyer or judge; nor even at the display of such vulgarity of action and language as we might well wish changed. The playgoer knows the stage villains are stage villains, nor is the lesson of any tragedy lost upon him.

"It is not against the portrayal of life that the Catholic Theater Movement protests. It is against the preaching of principles in words and actions that would destroy all wholesome life. Its protest is aimed against a distorted view of life which, in turn, will teach vicious principles to both old and young.

and spell falsehood and hopelessness where inspiration and the courage of uprightness are needed. Particular movements of protest and betterment are always called forth by particular needs."

The Catholic Theater Movement arose, we are told, to combat "a particular evil" which besets the stage to-day. That evil Father Burke states to be "the dry rot of sex." He continues:

"Write sex in capital letters, and like the huge electric signs on Broadway it will show you the entrance through which much of our modern drama gains access to the stage. In every form, suggestive word or act or silence, subtle innuendo, outspoken indecency, flagrant nakedness, the atmosphere of sex obsesses the stage to-day. There is hardly a play free from it; and by sex we mean not the legitimate appeal or office that this strongest of human instincts has in the drama, but the appeal of lust, of the excitement of the merely animal passion.

"Every plea that can be made has been made in its defense. Liberty of thought and speech and action has been invoked until liberty has shut her ears in utter disgust at the hypocrisy of men. Persons of influence and standing in the community have lent the weight of their name in approval to these plays that have neither moral nor dramatic worth.

"It can not be that they see the inevitable consequences of their tolerance and cooperation.

"Managers apologize by saying they must give the public what the public wants. We believe that the public is sound at heart; the great success of clean plays is the best proof of this, and a further proof is that as a rule the indecent play has not a very long run.

"Nevertheless, it is true that the license of indecency is extending wider and wider. The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for the introduction. It has become almost impossible for a man to take a woman whom he respects to a play in New York—unless he has first become acquainted with the play—without fear of having her womanhood insulted."

MR. WELLS "SEES IT THROUGH"

MR. H. G. WELLS has not been associated in the popular mind heretofore with religion. But the war has changed all that. Not only does he write in *The New Republic* on the religious revival due to the war, but his novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," is taken almost as his confession of faith, and as *Mr. Britling*, after the death of his son on the battle-field, "finds God," so writers are pointing out that Mr. Wells also has found him. "It is not the God of orthodoxy, and it may well be that his theology is hasty and ill-considered," says *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto). But he seems to see that "the old deistic conception of God as a remote, unmoved Being living an untroubled existence apart from the world, still persists," and, we are assured, "it is against this that Mr. Wells, in the person of *Mr. Britling*, really directs his attack." *The Guardian* continues:

"Such a conception was felt to be intolerable in the face of such an infinitude of human misery. *Mr. Britling*, in his despairing grief, needed the thought of a loving, struggling, suffering God who works with and through men, and it is precisely in this conception of God as immanent in the whole process of life that present-day theology finds its most fruitful line of development. The setting is far different, and there are balancing ideas which are absent here; but it is more important for the purpose of this review to see the points of agreement than the divergences. And it is a truth which needs emphasis, that during the times of great spiritual crisis, when the fountains of the great deep are broken up, God is not an 'absentee landlord,' but a close and vivid Presence, 'closer to us than breathing, nearer than hands and feet.'

"Platitudes and worn-out cant phrases are of no use to a broken heart. *Mr. Britling* somehow, some way, makes that great discovery. God becomes the great Reality, not an intellectual idea reached by a syllogism, and with this the old pessimism vanishes. The world-process is no longer a silly futility or a cruel joke. It is no longer a dreary cycle of meaningless changes. With God beside him, *Mr. Britling* can hope. His own problem is really a cosmic problem, and the only

satisfying answer he can find to both is the religious one. In this intense and vital book God is not a stage property, but the only Reality which can satisfy the passionate quest of a sincere soul faced by a problem which is more than personal. It is significant that this book, which interprets with such supreme skill the emotions called forth by the war, has this as its motif and unifying core. It is the most deeply religious of books."

In *The New Republic* (New York), Mr. Wells himself emphasizes this view, pointing to the "multitude of people chastened by losses, ennobled by a common effort, needing support in that effort, perplexed by the reality of evil and cruelty, questioning and seeking after God." His reference is mainly to England and France, where he sees in progress a movement "toward the realization of the Kingdom of God." But what he conceives to be "the reality of the religious revival is to be found in quarters quite remote from the religious professionals." He speaks of—

"a number of talks about religion that I have had with hard and practical men who want to get the world straighter than it is, and who perceive that they must have a leadership and reference outside themselves. That is why I assert so confidently that there is a real, deep religious movement afoot in the world. But not one of those conversations could have gone on, it would have ceased instantly, if any one bearing the uniform and brand of any organized religious body, any clergyman, priest, mollah, or suchlike advocate of the ten thousand patented religions in the world had come in. . . . That is why, tho I perceive there is a great wave of religious revival in the world to-day, I doubt whether it bodes well for the professional religious. . . .

"The other day I was talking with an eminent Anglican among various other people, and some one with an eye to him propounded this remarkable view. 'There are four stages between belief and utter unbelief,' he said. 'There are those who believe in God, those who doubt him, like Huxley, the agnostic; those who deny him, like the atheists but do at least keep the site vacant, and lastly those who have set up a Church in his place. That is the last outrage of unbelief.'"

Mr. Victor S. Yarros, however, tells us in *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis) that he has passed in review several of Mr. Wells's articles "about the religious effects of the great war," but sees it "impossible to find a grain of serious thought in this stuff." Obviously of a rationalistic turn of mind, Mr. Yarros challenges Mr. Wells on several "points," but we select his concluding one:

"Finally, what reason or rime is there in the notion that God, the all-wise and all-powerful, had to adopt the singular course of making us humans perfect by means of horrors, cruelties, and tragedies? What would we think of a man whose course toward his children and friends indicated a policy of 'improving' them by physical and mental torture? Why could not God create the perfect man in the first place? And, if man is never to attain perfection, then where is the value of the discipline of evil? Why travel when there is no goal to reach?

"Of course, the truth is, as Mr. Wells ought to know, that evil and good are human terms, and that 'human, all-too-human,' as Nietzsche said, are all our ideas, codes, institutions, social and religious arrangements. We have slowly emerged from savagery—haven't fully emerged yet, in fact. We are seeking to profit by the painful experience of the race, and are forbidding or tabuing the things which, on the whole, spell waste, misery, and suffering. By 'good' we mean the socially useful, the humanly desirable, and our ideas change and grow with economic and scientific progress. . . .

"There are agnostics who say that the war has given the *coup de grâce* to Christianity and religion generally. They are mistaken. Even this terrible war will not destroy superstition and superstitious forms of religion. Millions will continue to believe without evidence, or against all the available evidence. On the other hand, to say that the war has made believers of agnostics, has given the idea of God a stronger and firmer hold on educated and thoughtful persons, is to imagine a vain thing. It has had no such effect. The teachings of the Darwins, Spencers, Huxleys, Tyndalls, Comtes, Arnolds, Haeckels have not been, could not be, disturbed by the war. The pretense that so futile and senseless a tragedy has revealed God and men of culture and native intellectual force who had previously denied his existence is utterly hollow."

WHY MR. HERBERT C. HOOVER WAS ASHAMED

THE BELGIANS HAVE COME to look upon Americans as their sole saviors," was asserted the other day by Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium; and then he added:

"Within six weeks I have visited a station in the slums of Brussels where 1,500 children are fed daily. The children were sitting down to their meal, and when they saw me they rose and feebly sang the first stanza of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Now, knowing that the food-supply was not American, I could feel nothing but shame."

Mr. Hoover is now in this country, seeking to arouse such a sentiment and inspire such a purpose as will make America's bounty match her boasted munificence and worthy Belgian belief in it. Quoting him, the *New York Times* well says, and asks:

"If Mr. Hoover, whose administration of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium has been, perhaps, the most splendid American achievement of the last two years, 'could feel nothing but shame' when that American song was sung by Belgian children whom the Commission has fed, what should the rest of us feel?"

"This relief," says Mr. Hoover, "has come to be America's greatest exhibit in Europe. We want to give a demonstration of that great humanity which we know runs through our people."

THE LITERARY DIGEST's readers have responded nobly—so far as they have responded at all; but we have heard from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of them. In one week the Belgian Children's Fund has jumped from \$75,000 to \$150,000, and this is encouraging—yes, inspiring. But even at this rate it will take three months or more to get that million dollars. And millions more will be needed.

Concert of action must win the goal. It should begin at once, in a way to let whole communities have share in the benefaction. Why may not the people of your town undertake a proposition and make a pledge to care for the hungry children of some town in Belgium especially designated? That would give your entire townspeople a local interest in one particular neighborhood. It would almost personalize their gifts.

The people of Lancaster, Pa., under leadership of the enterprising publishers of *The New Era*, undertook to do this very thing just one week before this item is written. They said to us: "Yes, we will with pleasure take care of St. Croix and its eight hundred needy little ones, and we will gladly raise \$9,600 for

this purpose." And to show that they meant business, they went right to work with determination of doing it, as evidenced by the announcement in the tabulation of cash below, showing a remittance of \$4,000 already, or nearly one-half the amount they are to raise. And the *New Era's* managing editor wrote:

"Never in the history of charity movements in this community have the people responded more promptly and generously than to this Belgian appeal, first presented to our readers through the courtesy of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The first day's appeal brought us considerably over \$1,500. *The New Era* has in the last two years aided in raising several different war-sufferers' funds, but from none of them have we had such magnificent results as from the present one. It seems to have struck deep into the hearts of our people—the tots dragged from the bread-line because they looked too well fed, the children forced to sleep at the tables where they are served with their poorhouse rations, and the piteous pl as for food from the emaciated children, have touched them deeply, and it would not be surprizing to see the Lancaster fund grow to at least \$10,000. One of the most remarkable features of the movement is the very large number of new names found on our contribution list—persons who have not been in the habit of giving to these war-charities—and they come from all walks of life."

There are hundreds of such communities in the United States, and all that is necessary in each one is a leader. There must be among the people in YOUR TOWN many men and women of spirit akin to that of one woman who signed herself "A Widow with a small income," who wrote:

"I had said to myself, 'I will give \$5 a month for Belgian relief, if I can.' I send it now, for fear sickness or some other need might get it"; and her remittance of \$60 was enclosed, while she added: "Surely at least a million Americans will give \$5 a month or more, as they can. I would like to be one of a million so to pledge myself."

A traveling man sends his check for \$12, reminds us that there are several hundred thousand like him in this country, and says that if they can be reached "not one will turn down" our appeal. Can you reach one?

The Mountain States Lumber Dealers' Association, in convention assembled at Denver, unanimously resolved that each member on the first Monday in the months of February, March, April, May, and June, will contribute to the Belgian Children's Fund 5 per cent. of his gross sales of merchandise for that day, and will use his best efforts to secure like action from every non-member lumber dealer in his respective State. A long telegram told of this action, so characteristic of the generous West.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from January 24 to January 31 inclusive.

- \$4,000.00—From the People of Lancaster, Pa., through the splendid efforts of THE NEW ERA.
- \$2,000.00—W. A. Clark, Jr.
- \$1,200.00—Wm. W. Essick.
- \$1,000.00—Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pollock.
- \$600.00 Each—In Memory of Emma K. Luders, In Memory of Harrison C. Luders, C. H. McKenna.
- \$512.60—St. Mary's-on-the-Hill (Protestant Episcopal), Buffalo, N. Y.: \$200.00, W. E. Townsend; \$144.00, David Ferguson; \$48.00, James B. Stafford; \$24.00, Nellie P. Williams; \$12.00 each, Harlan P. Bosworth, Louise B. Bosworth, Edla Gibson, Mrs. Sproat, Mrs. Mary H. Wells and Anonymous; and \$24.60 smaller partial subscriptions.
- \$500.00—B.S.L., R.M.L., M.C.L., A Friend of Children, Mrs. Mary L. Brown, Mrs. Ernest R. Willard.
- \$339.65—J. H. Cole and Friends.
- \$300.00—Elmer E. Hubbard, for the American Relief Committee of Cardenas, Cuba; Mrs. John S. Newberry, Mrs. H. F. Whitney, M. B. Hazeltine, Margaret P. Humes, Mrs. L. Ware, J. Edgar Rhoads, R. B. Wattle, Seth E. Hazzard, F. E. Eckhart, Memorial Lutheran Bible School, Shippensburg, Pa.
- \$250.00 Each—Clifford E. Pierce, A. B. Betz, Charles Fearon.
- \$240.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Asten, M. T. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hicks, From Friends of the Belgian Children in Salt Lake City.
- \$204.00 Each—A. Swope.
- \$200.00 Each—Elizabeth and Peter Rutter, S. V. Straley, W. A. Campbell, "Friend," Neenah, Wis.
- \$180.00—J. M. Fox.
- \$176.82—A. R. Presbyterian Church, Due West, S. C.
- \$150.00 Each—J. H. Reitz, "Two Friends."
- \$144.00—Anna S. Hoag.
- \$124.20—The Protestant Churches of the Village of Houstonia, Mo.
- \$120.00 Each—B. C. Lingle, A. Friend, C. Q. Chandler, A. Y. Peterson, R. C. Bagley, W. W. Mills, Evan Johnson, William A. Maitland, T. H. Foulds, E. E. Bates, W. W. Brown, Georgetown Haven, T.T.S., Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Mrs. R. L. Hawkins, Rose Phelps, Mrs. O. H. Astin, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Alex. Dow, A. Philadelphia Mother, S. H. Fullerton, Gulf Lumber Co., Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Freese, The Mountville National Bank, Gordon M. Mather, C. C. Whittaker and Family, Joseph Rathbone, M. J. Persons, J. F. Forbis, Miss M. T. Hinkle, Dr. A. J. Hosmer, S. L. D. H. L. Highman, Angelus, Josephine, Eugene W. and Basil Wise Stetson, Billy, Tom and Jack Ince, H.F., Frank F. Landis, A. B. McCutcheon, Max T. Smith, Anonymous.
- \$114.10—U. T. Jones.
- \$112.00—Anonymous.
- \$108.00 Each—Christian Sunday School, New Berlin, Ohio, P. R. Fuller, John O'Keefe, Miss M. E. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bodine.
- \$105.87—C. G. White.
- \$105.00—L. E. Kiun.
- \$100.00 Each—R. L. Sprinkle, T. H. Griffith, Edith S. Baldwin, Grace V. Tirrell, Mrs. Arthur H. Tirrell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Stackhouse, Mrs. Mary P. Shedd, Mrs. C. Koehler, Elizabeth and Grace DeLano, Victor Guinsburg, O. H. Blackman, Mrs. Luther L. Miller, Penn Smokeless Coal Co., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jacob, E. H. Close, A. N. Lewis, Mrs. G. L. White, C. T. Thompson, Mrs. J. L. Washburn, F. G. Bonills, First National Bank, Yuba City, Calif., Mrs. W. P. Mauley, C. S. Kerr, Mrs. J. E. Butler, In Memory of P. Carroll Brewster, The University Society, Inc., Anonymous.
- \$96.00 Each—George Fredericks, Dr. Mary E. Baldwin, Marian Adams, Barbara and Anne Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Clarke, M. E. Church South of Brownsville, Tenn., Virginia G. Emple, Mrs. R. B. Hubbard, A. Friend, Brooklyn, N. Y., Unknown.
- \$94.60—Citizens of Dimmitt, Texas.
- \$84.00—T. B. Waters.
- \$75.00 Each—Mildred I. Bridge, C. V. Brinkman, C. E. Hubbard, G. A. St. Clair, H. A. Sedgwick.
- \$72.00 Each—"Blacklist," Leon Jourolmon, A. H. Holcombe & Family, "K.B.H.," F. Brooklyn, N. Y., H. D. Ardrey, "Anonymous," "A Friend," Chas. C. Thompson.
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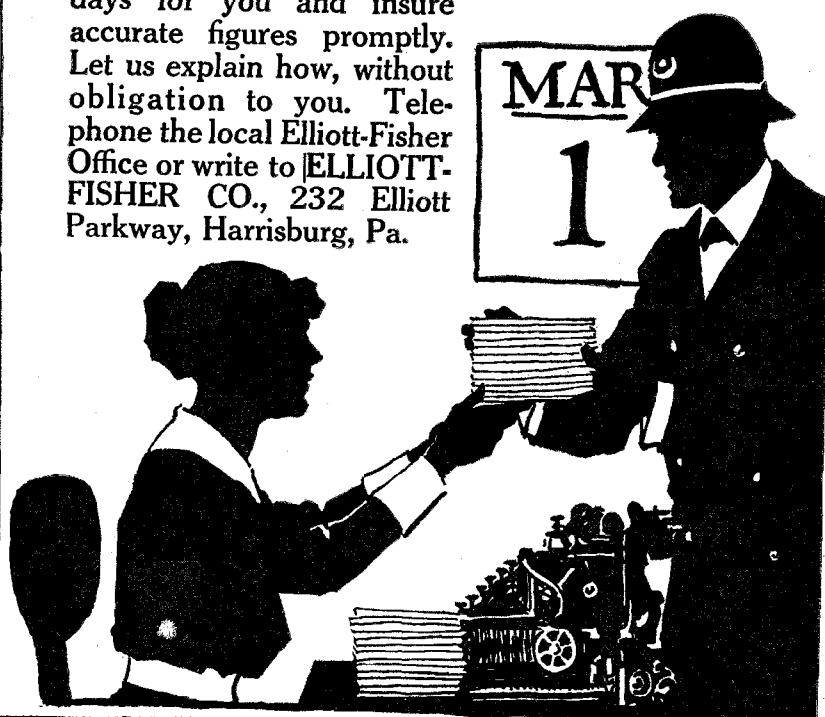


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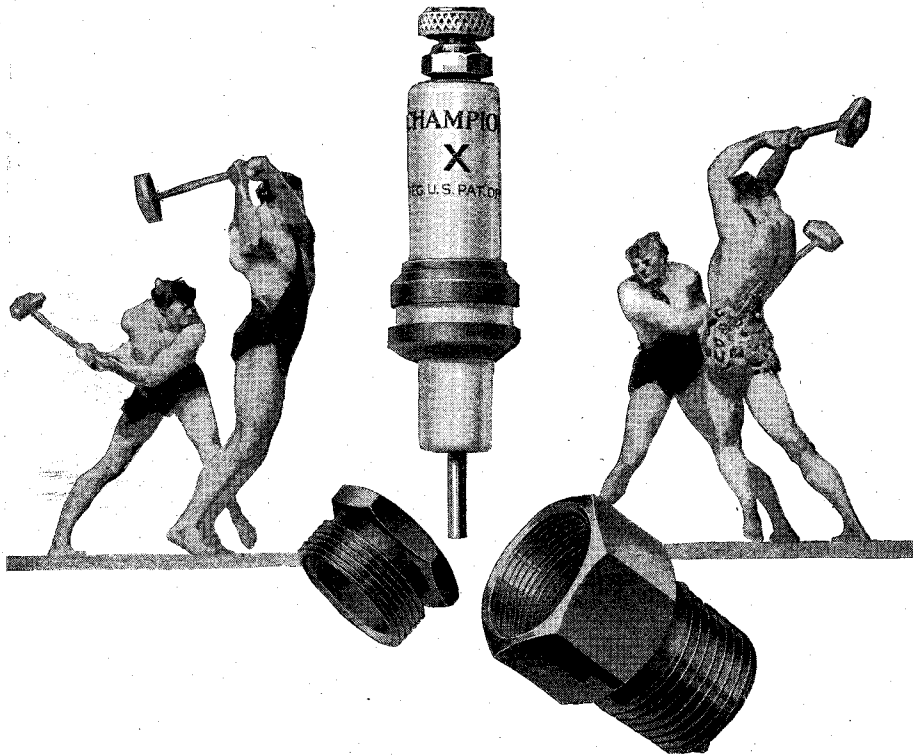
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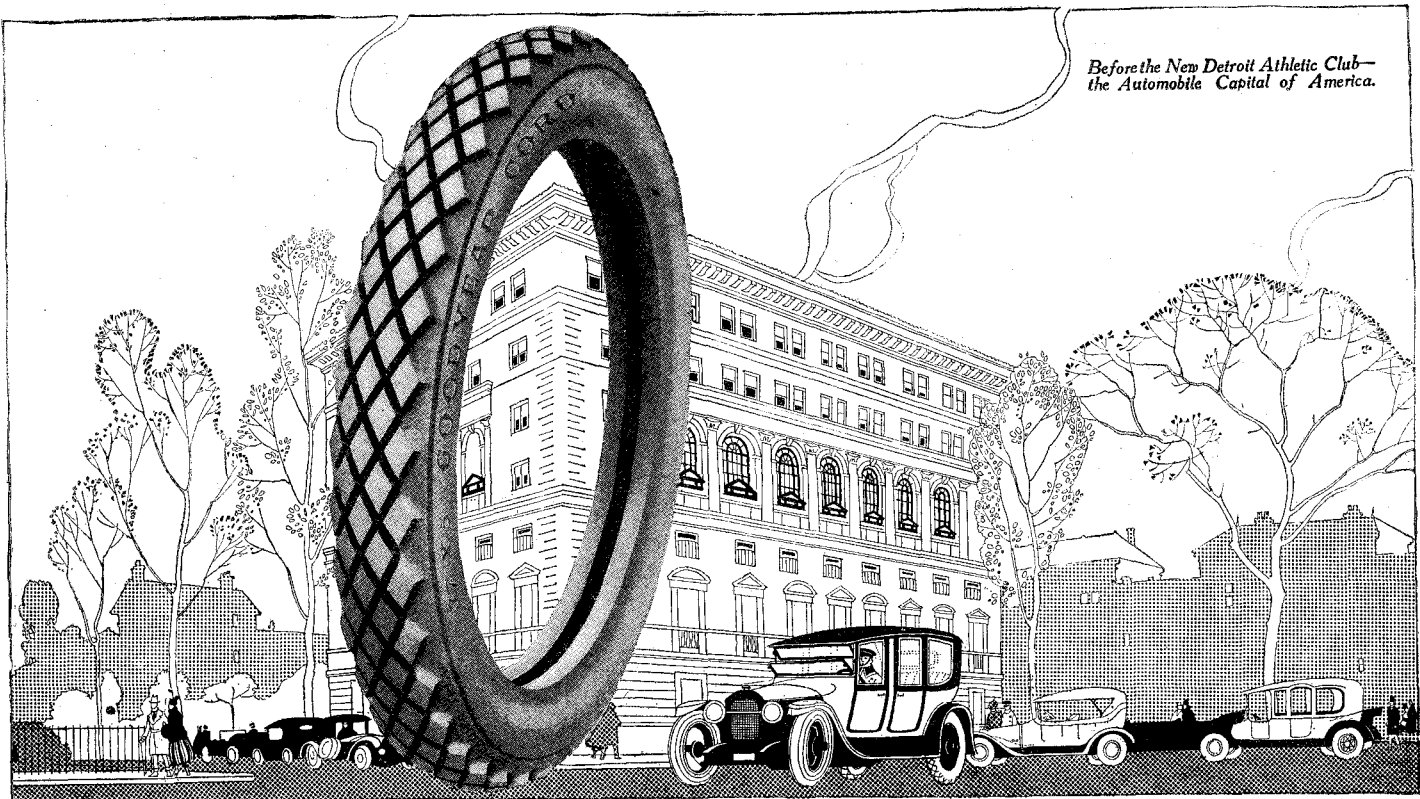
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(Continued on page 373)



THE SUPERLATIVE TRIBUTE

Down here in Akron our files are stuffed with enthusiastic letters from users of Goodyear Cord Tires.

There are thousands of these letters, each conveying its separate and particular note of approval. Some of them are brisk, brief, factful; some fairly glow with admiration for the tires they praise.

The experiences they detail, and the mileages they recount, are little short of astounding. Records of 10,000, 15,000 and even 20,000 miles of service from a single set of Goodyear Cord Tires are not uncommon.

But there is one letter here transcending all the others in importance—we call it the superlative tribute.

It was written by Mr. Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit, on his own impulse. It is expert testimony, voluntarily given.

"We have just ended the first year's use of your tires as standard Packard equipment," this let-

ter reads—"and have renewed with you for a second year.

"Your tires have been so exceedingly satisfactory to us and to the owners of our cars that a word of appreciation from us is deserving. Our owners have found your tires exceedingly satisfactory in the following important qualities:

(1)—*"Easy riding, comfort, resiliency and ability to absorb road-shocks.*

(2)—*"Durability and high mileage secured.*

(3)—*"Economy in gasoline consumption.*

"In every respect in which a tire should be good, we have found your tires fully measuring up to expectations. We have never had a more successful or satisfactory tire equipment."

This letter is signed by President Macauley. It is, in many respects,

the most remarkable indorsement of a product we have ever seen.

There can be no higher praise. There can be no surer guide for you in the selection of superior tires for your car than this.

Chosen for the Packard Twin Six—Goodyear Cords are standard equipment on the Franklin, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer, the Lexington "Thoroughbred Six," the Daniels Eight, the Owen Magnetic, the Milburn Electric, the Detroit Electric, the Baker Electric, and the Rauch & Lang Electric as well.

They will be underwheel three out of every four cars starting their careers on Cord Tires in 1917.

Their quality makes them higher-priced—and better.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

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AKRON
CORD TIRES



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This Package Covers Five Points of Protection

- 1 It is your protection against substitution when you buy **LEAK-PROOF** Piston Rings. The genuine—the McQuay-Norris manufacture—are packed, individually, in these plainly labeled, sealed parchment containers.
- 2 It protects the garage and repair man from having palmed off on him inefficient, imitation rings which are substituted when **LEAK-PROOF** is asked for, with the purpose of deceiving him into thinking he is getting the genuine—substitute rings which, should he sell them to you, would hurt his reputation for fair dealing and mechanical knowledge and skill.
- 3 The package protects the rings themselves from rust and the effects of rough handling while in stock. Delivers them to you just as they left the factory—perfect in fit and finish, accurate to 1/1000 of an inch. This micro-metric care in manufacture is the McQuay-Norris method of ensuring 100% efficiency; its preservation is your protection.
- 4 This package covers the one piston ring that protects motor efficiency. Protects motor life because its light, equal tension minimizes wear of cylinder walls. Protects power because it prevents power leakage and ensures minimum carbonization.
- 5 Protects you in the matter of price. Every McQuay-Norris **LEAK-PROOF** Piston Ring is sold at a definite price. Imitations get the price of the genuine, or more if possible—otherwise they'll take less. Their prices are no more standard than their quality. Whatever you pay for them you pay too much.

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As an assurance of getting the genuine, have your garage or repair man send you the empty containers—one container for each ring—with his bill.

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"To Have and to Hold Power"—the standard handbook on gas engine compression. Simple, sensible, informative—of great value to anyone who owns or operates any motor or engine. Write Dept. L.D.

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This angle-to-angle interlocking construction is the distinctive feature of the genuine McQuay-Norris **LEAK-PROOF** Ring.



CURRENT POETRY

FROM *The Atlantic Monthly* we quote lines that are of interest for more than one reason. In the first place, they seem to be a true picture of the difference between the attitude of the civilian and the attitude of the soldier. It is the stay-at-home who writes the hymn of hate; the fighting man has little bitterness in his heart. And if the continuance of the war depended on the wishes of the soldiers—then it seems likely that peace would be found much more quickly and easily. Mr. Hall is an American who served in the British Army, helping to hold the trenches between Messines in Belgium and Loos in France, and he has told a good story and taught a good lesson.

OUT OF FLANDERS

BY JAMES NORMAN HALL

Three of us sat on the firing-bench
Watching the clouds sail by—
Watching the gray dawn blowing up
Like smoke across the sky.
And I thought, as I listened to London Joe
Tell of his leave in town,
That's good *vers libre* with a Cockney twang;
I'll remember, and write it down.

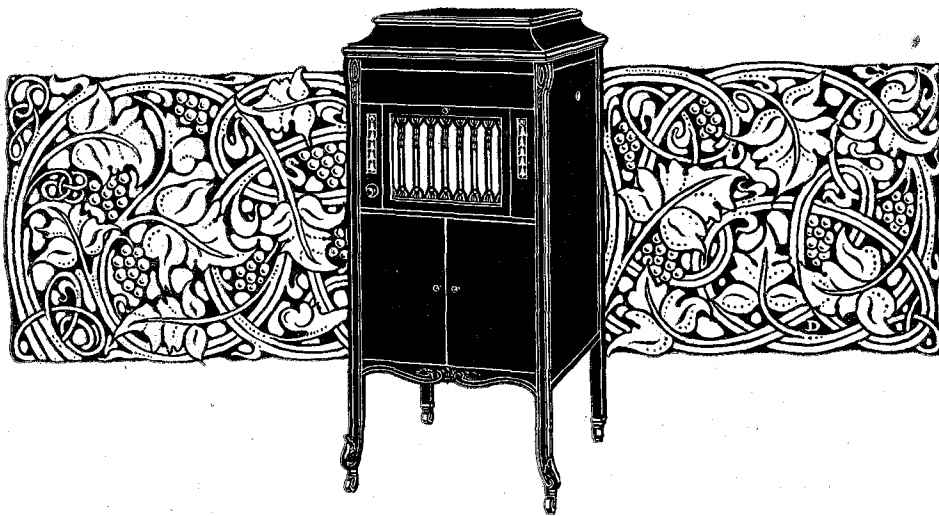
W'en I went 'ome on furlough,
My missus says to me, "Joe,
'Ow many 'Uns 'ave you killed?"
An' I says to 'er, "'Uns?"
Not thinkin' just wot she meant.
"Yes, 'Uns!" she says, "them sneakin', low-
lived 'Uns!"
Bitter? Not 'arf, she ain't!
An' they're all the same w'y in Lunnon.

My old mate Bill, who's lame
An' couldn't enlist on that account,
'E staked me to a pint of ale
At the Red Lion. Proper stuff it was
Arter this flat French beer.
"Well, 'ere's to old times!" says Bill,
Raisin' 'is glass,
"An' bad luck to the 'Uns you've sent below!
'Ow many you think you did for, Joe?"
'E arsked if I'd shot an' seen 'em fall,
Wanted the *de-tails* and wanted 'em all!

An' there was my old boss in Balham,
Gave me a quid w'ich I took, willin' enough,
Altho I made a stall at refusin'.
"That's all right, Joe, boy! Glad to do it!
It ain't much, but it'll 'elp you to 'ave a pleasant
week.
But w'en you goes back to the trenches,
I wants you to take a crack at the 'Uns fer me!
Get me a German for every penny in that sov-
ereign!" 'e says,
Smashin' 'is fist on the table
An' upsettin' a bottle o' ink.
"Lay 'em out!" 'e says;
"Now tell me, 'ow many you killed, about?"

Speakin' o' 'ymns o' 'ate,
They sings 'em in Lunnon, I'm tellin' you straight!
You ought to see their faces w'en they arskes you
about the 'Uns!
Lor' lummy! They ain't 'arf a bloodthirsty lot!
An' the wimmen as bad as the men.
I was glad to get back to the trenches again
W'ere there's more of a 'uman feelin'.

Now, us blokes out 'ere,
We knows old Fritzle ain't so bad as 'e's painted
(An' likely, they knows the same about us).
Wot I mean is, 'e ain't no worse than wot we are.
Take 'im man fer man.
There's good an' bad on both sides.
But do you think you can s'y anything good
About a German, w'en yer in Lunnon?
Strike me pink! They won't believe you!
'E's a 'Un, wotever that is,
Some kind o' wild beast, I reckon—
A cross between a snake
An' one o' them boars with 'orns on their noses
Out at Regent's Park Zoo.

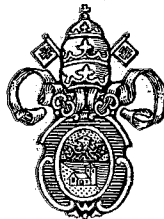


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was heard by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, at a special audience granted the official representative of the Aeolian Company upon the sixth of last July - In consequence of the high pleasure afforded by the instrument, Vocalions have been installed for acceptance by His Holiness, the Pope, and the Cardinal Prefect, Pietro, Cardinal Gasparri - And in recognition of the contribution to musical art which the Aeolian-Vocalion represents, the title of "Providers to His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, and to the Apostolic Palaces," has been conferred upon the Aeolian Company -

Vocalion prices are - conventional styles \$35. to \$350. - Art models to \$2000. - You are invited to write for the interesting book of the Vocalion.

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A historical account of the evolution of English and American Lexicography. Large quarto, cloth, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.07.

354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

One night at the Red Lion,
I was talkin' about the time
Nobby Clark got 'it out in front of our barbed wire.

Remember 'ow we didn't find 'im till mornin',
An' the stretcher-bearers brought 'im in;
Broad daylight it was,
An' not a German firin' a shot
Till we got 'im back in the trench?
Well, there was fifteen or twenty in the pub,
An' not one of 'em was glad old Fritzle acted w'ite!
Wouldn't that give you the camel's 'ump?
They'd sooner 'ad Nobby an' stretcher-bearers
- killed,

If only the 'Uns, as they call 'em,
'Ad played dirty an' fired w'ile they was bringin'
'im in.

Another time I was a-tellin' 'em,
'Ow we shout back and forth across the trenches
W'en the lines is close together,
An' we get fed up with pluggin' at each other.
An' I told 'em about the place
This side of Messines, w'ere we was only twenty
yards apart,
An' 'ow they chucked us over some o' their black
bread,
Arter we'd thrown 'em 'arf dozen tins o' bully.
Some of 'em didn't believe me an' some did.
But sour? S'y! 'Ere! They was ready to kill me
Fer tryin' to make out that Fritzle's a 'uman
bein'!

It's a funny thing. The farther you get from the
trenches

The more 'ate you finds;

An' by the time you gets to Lunnon—

Blimy! They could bite the 'eads offen nails

If they was made in Germany.

I reckon they're just as cheerful an' lovin'-like
in Berlin.

Give us a fag, son. I'm clean out.

From "City Dust" (Frank Shay) we
take this charming little spring song. It
is gay and—unlike many lyrical celebra-
tions of the youth of the year—it is
convincing.

SPRING

BY JANE BURR

I piped when I opened my eyes to the day,
And the inner *me* murmured, "How can you
be gay?

You've fluttered too high and you've broken
your wing—

There's never a reason why cripples should
sing!"

"But it's Spring!" I said, "It's Spring!"
And I called it a garden—my shabby old room—
And I danced to the wall-paper roses in bloom;

And the inner *me* murmured, "What does it
all bring?

You're a sparrow, a cricket, a silly young thing!"

I answered, "I know, but it's Spring!"

In the second and third stanzas of this
poem (which we take from *The Inter-
national*) the effect would be better if the
rimes contrasted more strikingly. But the
lines present an interesting picture of a
life which deserves more study from the
poets.

DELANCEY STREET

BY MORRIS ABEL BEER

Up and down the streets they trod,
Bearded schnorrers blessing God,
For clinking coins and silken sunshine
Sabbath loaves and hallowed wine.

Chanting solemn Old-World strains,
Slowly as the sunset wanes,
Withered branches of the vine,
Nursed in ancient Palestine.

In the moonlight and the rain,
E'er they wander, little gain.
Plying in the Ghetto's pales,
Dreaming on of Zion's vales . . .

The modesty of certain English poets is
almost beyond belief. How could any one
write such rich and dramatic verses as

these and then affix to them an absurd pseudonym instead of his own signature? We find this ballad in *The Westminster Gazette*.

MAGPIES IN PICARDY

By "TIPCUCA"

The magpies in Picardy
Are more than I can tell.
They flicker down the dusty roads
And cast a magic spell
On the men who march through Picardy,
Through Picardy to hell.

(The blackbird flies with panic,
The swallow goes like light,
The finches move like ladies,
The owl floats by at night;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as artists might.)

A magpie in Picardy
Told me secret things—
Of the music in white feathers,
And the sunlight that sings
And dances in deep shadows—
He told me with his wings.

(The hawk is cruel and rigid,
He watches from a height;
The rook is slow and somber,
The robin loves to fight;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as lovers might.)

He told me that in Picardy,
An age ago or more,
While all his fathers still were eggs,
These dusty highways bore
Brown, singing soldiers marching out
Through Picardy to war.

He said that still through chaos
Works on the ancient plan,
And two things have altered not
Since first the world began—
The beauty of the wild green earth
And the bravery of man.

(For the sparrow flies unthinking
And quarrels in his flight.
The heron trails his legs behind,
The lark goes out of sight;
But the great and flashing magpie
He flies as poets might.)

From the London *New Witness* (edited by Gilbert K. Chesterton since Cecil Chesterton took up his military duties) we take this delightful bit of whimsicality. Mr. Drinkwater has filled his three stanzas with the veritable atmosphere of an old-time English countryside.

ANTHONY CRUNDLE

By JOHN DRINKWATER

*Here lies the body of
Anthony Crundle,
Farmer, of this Parish,
Who died in 1849 at the age of 82.
"He delighted in music."*

R.I.P.

And of
Susan,

*For fifty-three years his wife,
Who died in 1860, aged 86.*

Anthony Crundle, of Dorrington Wood,
Played on a piccolo. Lord was he,
For seventy years, of sheaves that stood
Under the perry and cider tree;
Anthony Crundle, R.I.P.

And because he prospered with sickle and scythe,
With cattle afield and laboring ewe,
Anthony was uncommonly blithe,
And played of a night to himself and Sue;
Anthony Crundle, eighty-two.

The earth to till, and a tune to play,
And Susan for fifty years and three,
And Dorrington Wood at the end of day . . .
May providence do no worse by me;
Anthony Crundle, R.I.P.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE REAL "ALLAN QUATERMAIN"

ALLAN QUATERMAIN was not a fiction of Rider Haggard's brain; he was a true flesh-and-blood hunter and adventurer, whose many adventures were used in the novel. For instance, what tale of fiction is stranger than this? It is told of the original *Allan Quatermain* that once when hunting in Africa he was pursued and thrown off his horse by an enraged elephant. When he fell, everything faded, and it was apparently some minutes before he recovered his senses. Then—the first thing he saw was a huge pillar-like object before him, and he realized that he was lying beside the hind leg of the animal, which was kneeling and searching around for its victim. He lost no time in getting out of this disturbing attitude, and made his escape.

Such adventures may be common in fiction, but rarely are they the lot of real men. Now, a cluster of press clippings recalls to mind that the original *Allan Quatermain* is dead in London. Of course, his name was not the one given in the Rider Haggard novels, but the character of that dashing adventurer-hunter was drawn directly from the sportsman who has recently gone to other and better hunting-grounds, Capt. Frederick Courtenay Selous.

Adventure stories, such as the ones in which he appeared, have since gone out of fashion; nowadays the youth of the world are more interested in tales of a different sort. Yet it may call back the old romances to the mind of many a reader to peruse some of the memories culled out of the numerous press notices which appeared at the death of Captain Selous. For instance, in the *London Daily Telegraph* we read:

Rider Haggard's portrait of *Allan Quatermain* is no unfair likeness of the mighty hunter who has just lost his life for his country in East Africa. It was such a death as his friends coveted for him; such a death as must make the writer of romance feel the timidity of fiction compared with fact. In his sixty-sixth year, a life devoted to the jungle and scrub of South Africa, to the intense observation of wild life, and to the service of the many empire-builders who were his friends, has been cut short on active service against his country's enemy. Only in September last did he receive the D.S.O. for "his conspicuous gallantry, resource, and endurance," and now those services which "can not be overestimated" have ended as Selous would have wished them ended.

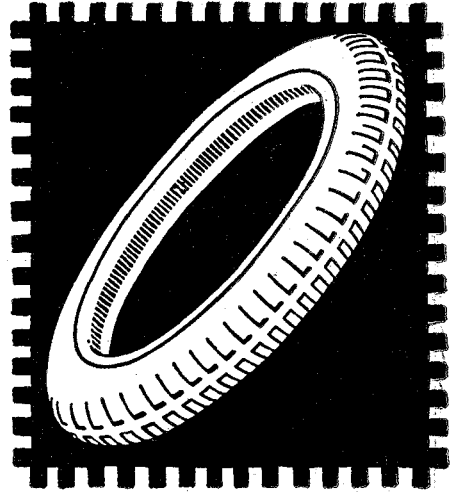
The story of his life is short, so far as mile-stones are concerned. Immediately after his school-days at Rugby he went to South Africa, and plunged at once into the great life of nature that he could study nowhere so well as along those ever-expanding frontiers of civilization which, almost as much as any man, he brought within the Empire. He is the last of the great generation of African hunters, and

the opportunities he enjoyed until the formal partition of Africa are not likely to be offered to another man. Great-game hunting was meat and drink to him; he claimed it as his profession; hundreds and thousands of heads, skins, and teeth rewarded his vigilance and his isolation. Still, as guide, naturalist, and adviser, he acted in connection with several expeditions into Mashonaland and Matabeleland between 1890 and 1897, and the crown of his life must have been the services he alone could render in German East Africa when the great war broke out.

Half a dozen records of his sporting adventures have been published by him, all, except one, dealing with his African experiences. He wrote for magazines with facility and absolute knowledge. "What Selous says is good enough for me," was a well-known judgment half a dozen years ago.

Then we have a picture of the characteristic wit of the hunter as seen in a speech at a banquet of the Authors' Club. It is an admirably detailed and sharp sketch of the man's personality. The theme was the adventures of a missionary in Africa, and the address forms a thumb-nail novel of what life in the Dark Continent meant to this proselytizer. It runs:

He was often told that missionaries had done more pioneer work for the Empire than big-game hunters. Far be it from him to say one single word of disparagement of those splendid pioneer missionaries of Africa—(cheers)—but what he would say was that all the best missionaries, from Moffat and Livingstone downward, were great big-game hunters. He was once acquainted with a very fine old pioneer missionary, who was not only, to use the picturesque phraseology of young England, a top-hole proselytizer—(laughter)—but a most energetic and active big-game hunter. This good man was accustomed to inspan his yoke of bullocks every Monday morning early, and trek away to the haunts of big game, which at that time were not far from his station. He spent the week in shooting game, partially drying the meat in the sun. On the Saturday evening late this good man returned to his station, and on the following morning all the meat was hung over the beams of the great shed which served him as a church—in his reports it was called a cathedral. (Laughter.) When it was time for service the natives of the district were notified by three shots from a big elephant gun, and they then commenced to concentrate upon the cathedral from every point. It was really perfectly wonderful to see the enormous congregations which this good man brought together, and the number of converts that he was able to make, especially when it was remembered that he spoke in an African native dialect, which he only understood very imperfectly. (Laughter.) When the service was over every one of his congregation was presented with a large piece of meat. Ever since that time Mr. Selous had believed that there was something in a meat diet which stimulated the perceptive faculties and possibly increased the power of faith, because these natives, with this mixed diet of meat and spiritual doctrine, accepted all the most abstruse and difficult doctrines and dogmas of the Christian



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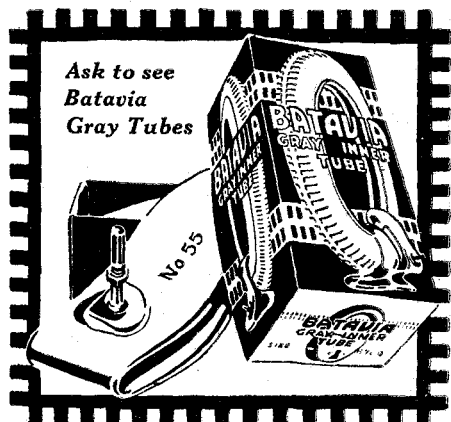
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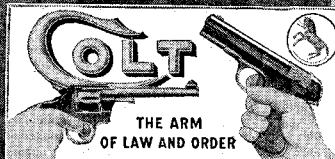


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The School-Teacher's Story

"He jumped from behind a tree and came toward me. He was powerful and desperate looking. The only thing that saved me was this COLT that brother Bert gave me when I took the school here. I thought then it was absurd to carry a pistol, but I will never again say that it is foolish for a woman to own a 'COLT.'"

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Church without the slightest difficulty, and there were even some among them who were able to swallow the Athanasian Creed without a smile. (Laughter.)

Tales of Selous's hairbreadth escapes when on hunting expeditions might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, for it was a time when men did not hunt in the leisurely fashion that attends the pursuit of game now, but were as liable to die from want of supplies as from the tusks or claws of wild animals. In fact, *The Telegraph* remarks:

The deep scar in the middle of his right cheek, which he bore to the end of his life, was caused by an accident such as modern hunters could not experience. He had in his early days a 4-bore elephant rifle—a terrific weapon at both ends, even when properly charged—and at a desperate crisis this gun was given to him by his native servant doubly charged. He discharged it, was blown head over heels for yards, and escaped with a lifelong scar, a cruelly maimed shoulder, and a terrific shock that a moment later he had to master to save his life for a second time.

In the same paper we find a lengthy editorial comment on his career. Out of the maze of narration and eulogy, we cull:

His life had been spent in travel and adventure. He was less than twenty years old when he began his career as a big-game hunter—it became his profession and livelihood—and in 1909, when Mr. Roosevelt undertook his hunting expedition in East Africa, Captain Selous accompanied him, thus confessing that he still heard in maturer years the call which had lured him as a youth away from this country into the wilds.

In some respects the career of the sportsman who has now given his life for his country was probably unique. It is said that in his many wanderings on the African Continent he had shot nearly a thousand head of big game; his gun had brought to his feet specimens of practically all the animal families indigenous to that part of the world. A man of retiring disposition in ordinary life, he courted danger, but except for a bullet in the ribs during the Matabele campaign he never came by serious harm, tho he experienced many narrow escapes.

Will there be opportunities a few years hence for men such as Selous to gratify their instinct for big-game hunting? The world is growing smaller. The railway is making its way into the densest forests and across the great inaccessible plains. North America has been almost shot clear of its aboriginal animals; the South-African veldt no longer offers any temptation; East Africa is being subdued; sport in India is not what it was once; the whole of Europe will soon be—if it is not already—a "story that is told."

But vast regions, fortunately, are still unexplored. It will be many years before parts of central and western Africa, Borneo, Sumatra, the Dutch East Indies, and the more remote territories in the vast Chinese Empire will cease to attract the hunter. And it is well for us that it is so. Big-game shooting is an education—a pursuit which trains the ear, the eye, the nerve, and the endurance of those who follow it. The fascination is summed up in the phrase, "a sporting chance."

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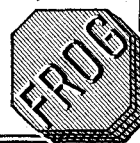
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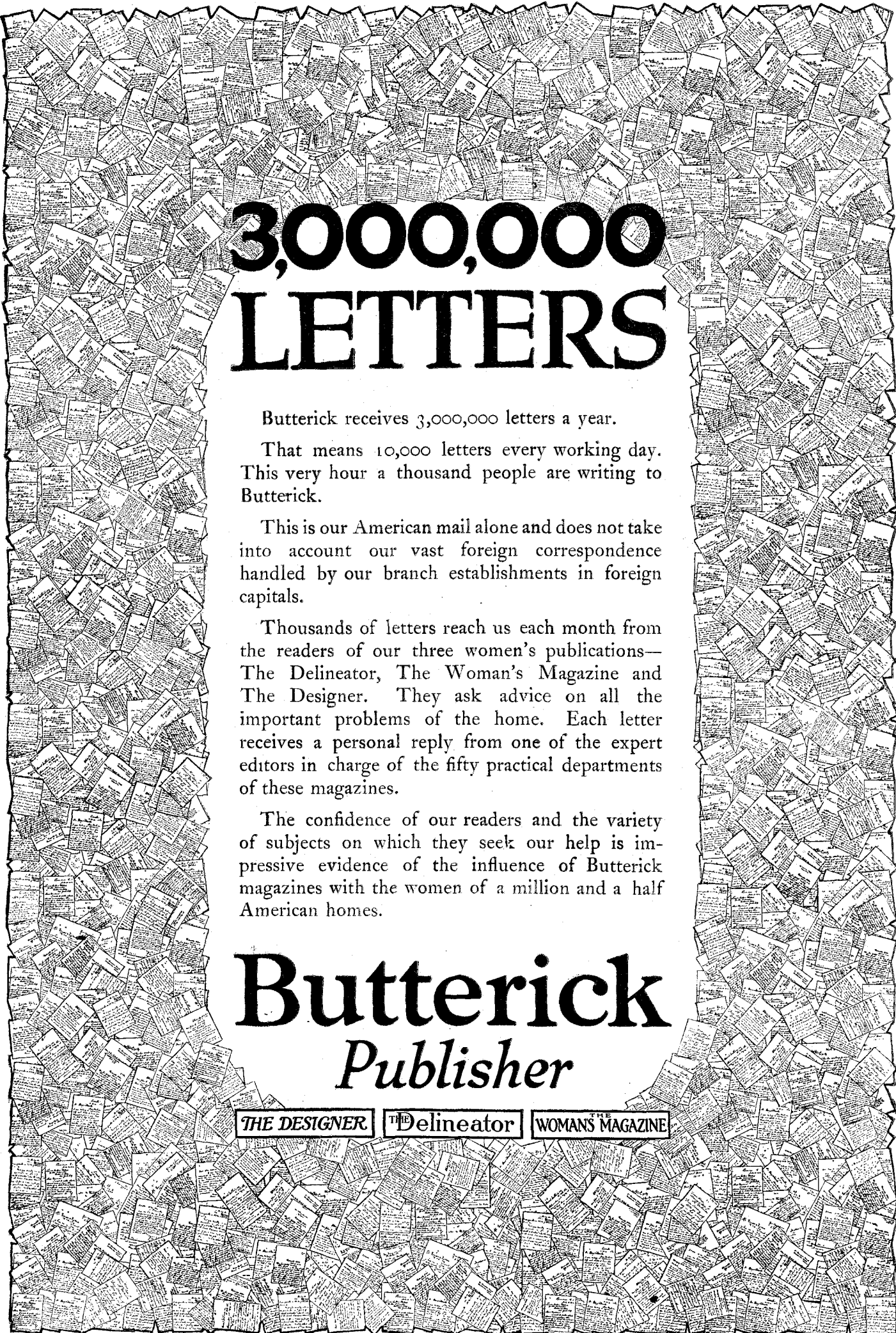
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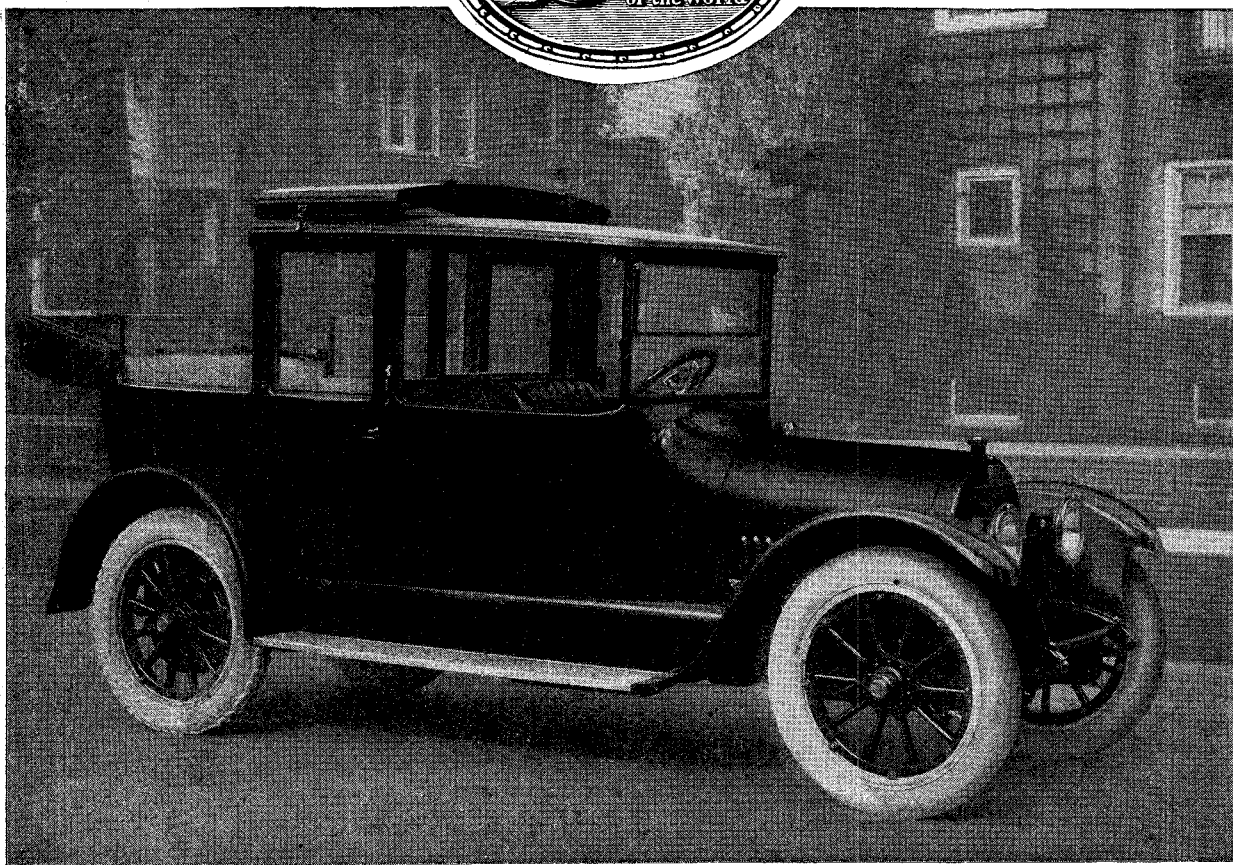
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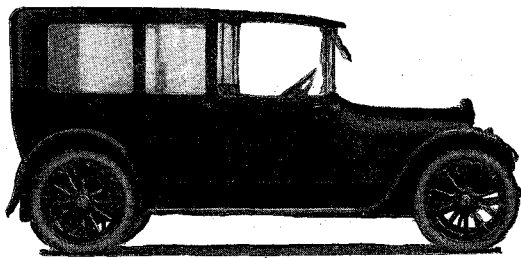
THOSE whose social prestige suggests that their mode of motoring be in keeping with their position, will recognize in the Cadillac Landaulet a car whose grace of contour and richness of design and appointments, stamp it as a creation of dignity and distinction.

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It is the very risks, uncertainties, and dramatic strokes of fortune which attract. It is impossible to foresee what will happen in given circumstances. Animals conform to no rules; they act on sudden instinct, sometimes with curious and expected results, or are seized with panic.

During the operations in East Africa lions have fled from a motor-bicycle piloted by a defenseless man; on the other hand, they have stood up to the gun, revealing cunning which has tested the sportsmanship of pursuers. Readers of "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo" will recall one strange incident illustrating the force of hunger. A group of lions seized one of three Europeans out of a railway-carriage in Uganda, tho all of the men were armed, and then got away. On another occasion some coolies in Uganda, living in a closed truck with iron bars, were attacked. The beasts prowled round them, and one day one of them managed to get in, and the coolies, with intuitive quickness born of fear, escaped, closing a trap-door behind them. They had seemingly caught the man-eater, and forthwith proceeded to shoot him, but, aiming badly, broke the trap-door and gave the lion his liberty once more. Or again, there is the story of the naval officer who brought down a Grantii buck—his first kill. He went forward to secure it, when first one and then four other lions, in spite of the noise he had made, crept forward to seize the carcass. The sportsman had with him only a little magazine rifle and not many cartridges. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he mounted a neighboring tree, remained there until the lions, their hunger satisfied, shunk away. It is such experiences of ill-fortune and good, of the unaccountable behavior of animals under seemingly similar conditions, which constitute the allurements of big-game shooting.

With the brevity of a moving-picture scenario, the Manchester *Guardian* tells the story of Selous's first hunting-trip into Africa. He was hardly grown, only nineteen, yet he launched on a venture which would have made many an older man hesitate and take thought. It was in 1869, when, according to the account—

Selous commenced his famous career as hunter, explorer, and naturalist, landing at Algoa Bay, with a capital of £400. He lost no time in penetrating into the interior, and during one of his early expeditions in Griqualand came very near to losing his life. While hunting giraffes—which he then saw for the first time—he became lost, and for nearly four days and as many nights was entirely without food and water. A strong constitution enabled him to throw off the effects of this trying experience, and soon afterward he entered Matabeleland and sought King Lobengula's permission to shoot elephants. Lobengula laughed at him, saying he was "only a boy," but the desired authority being obtained the "boy" justified himself by killing on foot, in the course of his first three seasons, no fewer than seventy-eight elephants. A Hottentot hunter named "Cigar" initiated him in the perils of elephant-hunting, and seems to have been a reliable and considerate companion.

The outfit which satisfied young Selous would scarcely be deemed adequate by modern hunters of big game. He was accompanied by a solitary Kafir "boy,"



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Years of experience has proven turpentine to be unequalled as a varnish thinner. In many varnishes benzine is used as a thinner. But benzine is highly combustible and its only advantage is to cheapen the cost to the manufacturer. There is no benzine in any DEVORE factory.

AND NOTHING ELSE

is the most important line in the DEVORE Varnish Formula Guarantee. This statement is our assurance to architects, decorators, dealers and property owners that no benzine, rosin, naphtha, lime, hardening powders or any other adulterants are used in these DEVORE Varnishes.

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Tell us your problems, and our Home Decoration Bureau will give you personal advice as to finishes and colors.

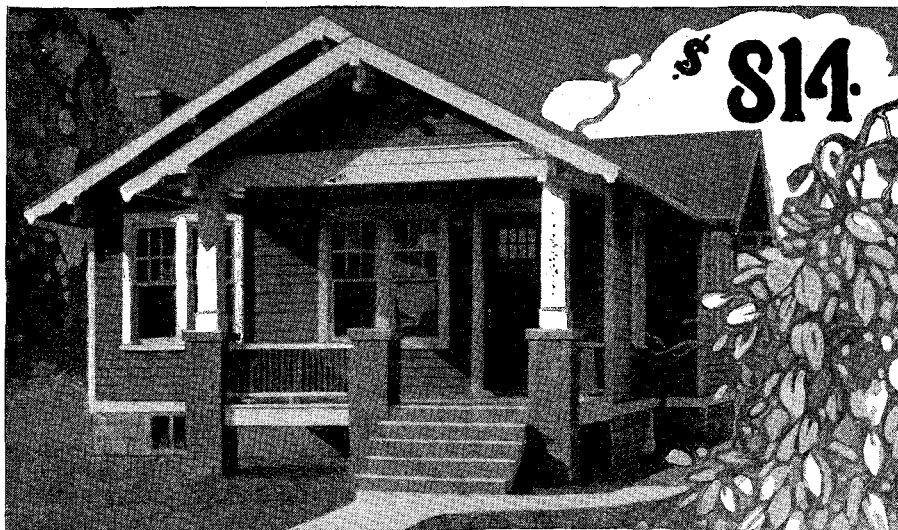
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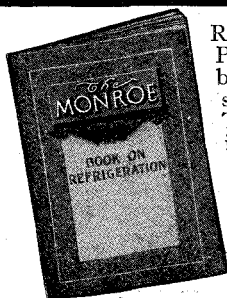


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who carried his blankets and spare ammunition, Selous himself taking along a four-bore muzzle-loading rifle, a bag of powder, and twenty bullets of four ounces each. For food he and Cigar depended on their rifles and what Kafir-corn they could procure. These so-called rifles were in reality smooth-bore duck guns of the cheapest description, carrying round bullets, but, altho they "kicked" terribly, Selous found them as well suited for killing elephants as the best express rifles.

Selous made a trip home in 1875, but the spring of the following year found him once again hunting in Matabeleland. Later on he crossed the Zambezi into the Batonga country. An expedition to Mashonaland followed, and during it Selous experienced some of the narrowest of his many escapes from dangerous big game. During this trip he nearly lost oxen, horses, and everything he possessed from thirst, no water being obtainable for a period of about four days. Selous's "bag" of big game from 1877 to 1880, inclusive, consisted of 548 head, among them being 20 elephants, 2 white and 10 black rhinoceroses, 100 buffaloes, 13 lions, and 18 giraffes. In the spring of 1881 he went home. His fame as hunter and naturalist was now well established, and papers on different species of African mammals which he read before the Zoological and other scientific societies attracted much attention. Selous was recognized as an exceptionally careful and reliable observer—a faculty in which some of the greatest African hunters have been singularly deficient—and his investigations set at rest sundry disputed points regarding the species and habits of certain of the African big game.

About this time Selous entertained thoughts [of settling to more peaceful avocations, but the call of the wild was too strong, and for many years after 1882 his life as hunter and explorer was only varied by occasional visits to the old country. During an expedition undertaken in 1888 he was treacherously attacked by natives of the Mashukulumbwi tribe. From his safari of twenty-five only seven escaped unhurt; twelve were killed outright, and Selous found himself stranded with only the clothes he wore, a rifle, and four cartridges. It was indeed a terrible situation in which he was then placed—alone in the heart of savage Africa, surrounded by hostile natives, and separated by a wide expanse of difficult country from friendly ones. For three weeks he struggled pluckily along, sleeping on the bare ground without blankets, enduring all kinds of privation and hardship. He was providentially saved to reach the country of Sikahenga, a Batonga chief who protected him.

Nor are the American journals totally uninterested in the career and passing of this noteworthy character, for, among many comments, we read in the *Detroit Free Press* the following tribute to that modern Nimrod, with a closing mention of him reprinted in the *Chicago Evening Post* and taken from the autobiography of Colonel Roosevelt:

He was probably the best known of all the modern big-game hunters; he was an explorer, an opener of new lands, a fearless soldier, and a writer of prominence. It may be a matter of gratification to millions of people, young and old, who have revealed

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The home of GMC trucks has long been known as "TRUCK HEADQUARTERS." And each year experienced buyers in increasing numbers turn to our factories to supply trucks of the proper size and type to meet their particular needs.

GMC trucks are practical Trucks—they are right in design, right in construction and reasonable in price.

Because of their utter simplicity and easy accessibility, they are readily understood and cared for by the average driver and when given reasonable attention render consistent, dependable service and operate profitably.

GMC trucks are unexcelled in pulling power, dependability, low operating and maintenance cost. Repeat orders from the shrewdest buyers is proof of their quality.

Any business—large or small—requiring motor trucks, can come with confidence to TRUCK HEADQUARTERS. The GMC line is complete, there are all practical sizes, from $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to 5 ton capacity—six sizes in all. *There's a GMC for every need.*

See the GMC dealer in your locality, or write TRUCK HEADQUARTERS.

Let your next truck be a GMC.

Write today for a copy of interesting booklet entitled "Old Sam's Experience."—Old Sam had the right idea.

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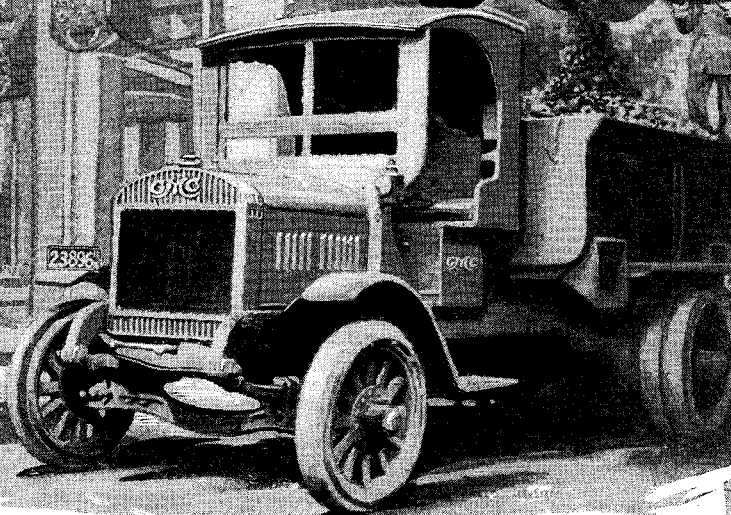
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

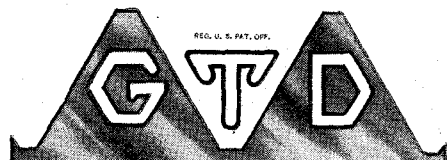
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This supremacy has been gained and held by quantity production, enabling American manufacturers to dominate the world-market in spite of paying the highest wages. It is the toolmaker that has made this quantity production possible.

In the constant search for better tools, a most noteworthy advance is made in the design of the Gun Tap shown below. Here is a tap in which *breakage is almost entirely eliminated*. Think of that for a minute, remembering that the breakage of ordinary taps runs about 90%.

The Gun Tap cuts with a shearing action, the only true cutting, and a new feature in taps. This makes it the easiest cutting tap on the market. It shoots the chips ahead—whence the name "Gun" Tap—instead of jamming them into the flutes. Thus the flutes can be shallow, and this, with the easy cutting, makes it almost unbreakable.

For further information as to these details, its unequalled accuracy, and the possibilities of increasing production, send for Bulletin entitled "The 'Gun' Tap."

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation
Gages-Taps-Dies

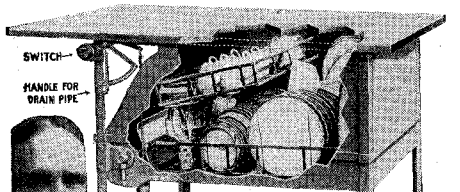
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The "Gun"
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that wears
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Rapid Dish Washer
60 Days' Free Trial—will wash and dry all your dishes, fine china, fragile glass and everything you use—leave them speckless, bright and shiny clean—without a chance for any breakage or chipping—in 5 minutes. Your hands do not touch the water. Occupies space and takes place of kitchen table. Let me tell you why I can sell it at such a low price—on absolute approval, complete satisfaction or your money back. Write today for new book telling everything. Wm. Campbell, President
WM. CAMPBELL CO., Box G, Detroit, Mich.

in the adventures of hunter *Quatermain* and admired his virtues, to know that their hero was very like his original.

Yet he was the gentlest and straightest of men, a description which tallies closely with Mr. Haggard's fictional delineation. Captain Selous also was known as a dead shot. Like *Quatermain* he first tried diamond-mining in South Africa—this was back in '71, but after a time he turned from this to elephant-hunting and early trekked to Mashonaland, in the settlement of which he was largely instrumental. For twenty years he was active in the troubles among the British, the Boers, and the natives, and saw a good deal of fighting. In 1890, he guided the expedition of the British South-African Company into Mashonaland across four hundred miles of desert waste, a feat comparable with anything in Haggard. Altogether, Selous's life was every bit as exciting and adventurous as the life of hunter *Quatermain*, even if not quite so punctuated with the marvelous and the uncanny.

Allan *Quatermain* died many years ago in a mysterious white empire beyond Mt. Kenia, to which he had trekked in the company of his friends, Sir Henry Curtis and Capt. John Good and Umslopogaas. In the manner of his taking off and in the matter of his age at the time of his death, Haggard curiously foreshadowed the demise of Captain Selous. *Quatermain* died from a wound received in action while fighting against treason and rebellion; Selous was killed while leading his soldiers against the enemies of his country.

In his recently published autobiography Colonel Roosevelt says of him:

"When Selous, the African hunter, visited us I had to get him to tell to the younger children two or three of the stories with which they were already familiar from my reading; and as Selous is a most graphic narrator, and always enters thoroughly into the feeling not only of himself but of the opposing lion or buffalo, my own rendering of the incidents was cast entirely into the shade."

This from the man who thunderbolted the nature-fakers is praise, indeed.

THE LAST AMERICAN QUEEN

WHEN the United States annexed Hawaii in 1898, it is to be assumed that all the natives of those islands became Americans. If such was the case, then the ex-queen who had been dethroned by her own subjects, became America's only queen. But she was a captive queen, for all that, as the *New York Evening Mail* puts it. Recent cable dispatches report that she is near death, after more than twenty years of exile. She is the counterpart of the ancient queens whom rulers used to fetter to their chariot-wheels, to add glory to a triumph. As *The Mail* puts it:

Captive kings, queens, and potentates, tied to the chariot-wheels of Roman consuls, furnished spectacles to the Roman mob in its heyday.

Uncle Sam has had his dattos, his sultans of Sulu, his Sitting Bulls, and his Geronimos. He also has his captive queen. She never was tied to a chariot-wheel, because Uncle Sam does not ride in chariots. But she has had a very hard

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snow or hail
more rain
hot weather

but
why
guess

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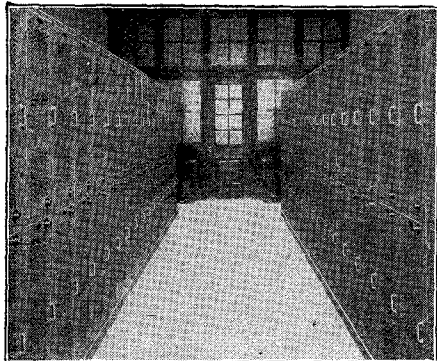
Goodrich **De Luxe** tires contain nearly twice as much rubber which must be worn down before they reach that point.

That's why users say they deliver "Velvet Mileage."

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time since she surrendered her sovereignty under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. Her name is Liliuokalani. She used to be queen of Hawaii.

When the sons of the missionaries who had taught Christianity to the heathen Kanakas decided that the time was ripe, they stepped in and took her throne and her country away from her. That was 'way back in 1893. When the sons of the missionaries took her throne away from her, somebody made her a promise that her property would be respected. With childlike faith this swarthy queen, who is a poet and a musician, took the promise seriously. The property consisted of about a million acres of good Hawaiian land.

Ever since 1893 Liliuokalani has been trying to get hold of somebody who would carry out the promise made to her. She even came to Washington to remind Uncle Sam of that promise. She wandered from department to department, entreating, imploring, begging, arguing, quoting the law and the prophets.

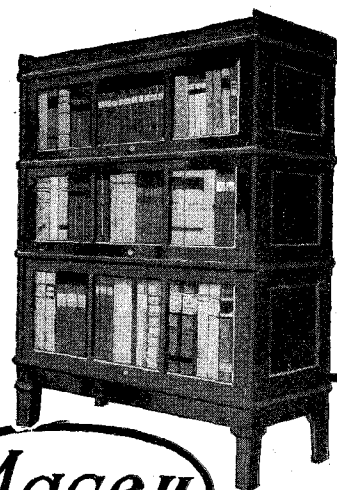
But all her pleadings have been of no avail. She has spent her last cent in her quest for her rights. She has become a pathetic figure before all the world. But the million acres of good Hawaiian land are too good to be returned to her. Uncle Sam needs them in his business. Such a treasure could not be trusted to a queen who happened to have a swarthy skin.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani now lies gravely ill in Honolulu. Doubtless she has not yet abandoned hope that somebody will do her justice. And doubtless she will go to her grave with this hope.

And yet, the New York *Sun* shows another side to the story. She never really grasped the importance of her position as ruler of the mid-ocean realm. The events which led to her abdication, and the Hawaiian annexation, were always incomprehensible to her; she could not understand the ideas of international politics which revolved about her islands, nor did she ever realize that her loss of them was inevitable. Says *The Sun*:

Her insipid autobiography, published in 1898, reveals not the slightest comprehension of the forces that were at play, not so much in the island paradise of which she was ruler as in the larger world on the shores of the Pacific and beyond. Had the rise of Japan among the nations preceded the extension of the United States to the western seaboard, Hawaii might to-day be a Japanese province; it could not have retained its independence.

It is interesting to speculate on the twists and turns of history. Perry did not visit Japan until 1853. Gold had been discovered in California four years earlier. What a difference we should see in the Pacific to-day had communication between Japan and the Western world been established a half-century earlier. After getting along very comfortably with no laws other than the ten commandments, Hawaii received a constitution in 1840. Three years later one Captain Paulet demanded that the islands declare their allegiance to Great Britain, and this was done. But the British claim was abandoned in a few months. What if it had been upheld? We can only say that the Japanese task at Kiaochow would have been easier. But how about our control of the Panama Canal?



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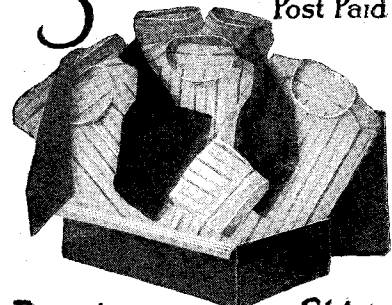
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Special offer of three Handsome Silk Front or All-over Silk-mixture Shirts and Handsome Silk Tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$5.55 with name and address of 5 friends. These shirts are in neat stripe designs in assorted colors and handsome as shirts can be. Silk front sets are made with fine satin stripe silk or silk and linen for bosom and cuffs with the body and sleeves in a special silk-finished material, so you have the silk where you want it to show and the durability where it is needed. The all-over silk-mixture set is made the same, except it is of the one material throughout. Sizes 14 to 17. Sleeves short, long and medium. Either set makes a choice gift. Order today. Highest bank references, also Dun's and Bradstreet. Room 11, GOODELL & CO., Duratex Bldg., New York

It Always Fits



Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Fits Munsingwear Figures as Perfectly as Munsingwear Fits Human Figures

The Northwestern Knitting Company, of Minneapolis, has become a national institution by making Munsingwear—union suits that fit.

Its problem, however, has not alone been the manufacture of union suits that fit, but the creation of an accounting department that would fit its business of ten million garments a year, and an annual increase of another million.

Adding and computing machines, card ledgers, and other improvements did their part to create a system that fitted—for a while.

Unfortunately for the system, the business grew, and just when it seemed as though the business was going to burst the seams of its bookkeeping jacket, the directors of the company turned to mechanical posting for relief.

Something was needed to give the bookkeeping department elasticity enough to cover the growth of the lusty young business, and Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting filled the bill.

Taking Their Cue from the Factory

They saw a parallel between the work in the factory and the work in the accounting department.

Munsingwear is made by machinery that takes 70,000,000,000 stitches a day and each of these stitches must be mechanically perfect.

In pen-and-ink bookkeeping there are millions of stitches—dipping the pen in ink, blotting, adding, subtracting, checking, looking for errors, and so forth.

And when it is done by hand, there are always “dropped stitches”—errors, omissions, and unevenness in the quality of the work.

The Transfer Made Without Dropping a Stitch

Few better pieces of work were ever done in the Northwestern Knitting mill than when Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting was knitted into the business.

Two Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines took up their work right in the middle of the month without causing the least disturbance.

The bookkeepers simply laid aside their pens and began posting mechanically. Even the ledger cards weren't changed—and now on thousands of them are first, pen-and-ink entries and later, machine-made postings.

The effect of the change in methods was felt immediately. Posting is done in less time. The work is neater, the ledger cards are perfectly legible, and the figuring automatically accurate.

The Burroughs Machines that post the ledgers, make out the statements with the same neatness, speed and precision.

The bookkeeping department, far from being overworked, is now equipped to take care of a considerable increase of business. In short—the Munsingwear bookkeeping department is going to fit, no matter how fast the business grows.

98 Burroughs Models

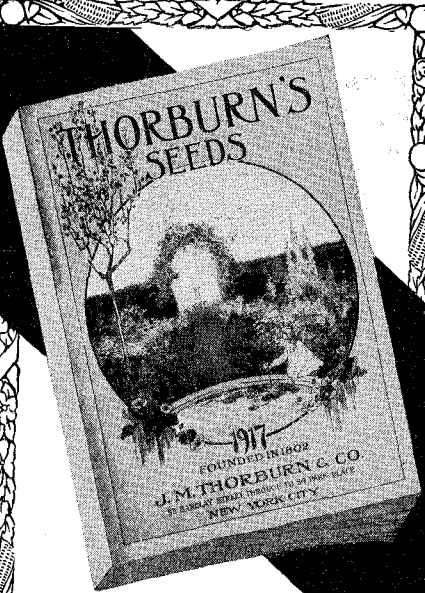
Ninety-eight Burroughs models make it possible for any business to adopt machine figuring and machine bookkeeping. Either card or loose leaf ledgers can be used.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest of the 170 offices of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada.

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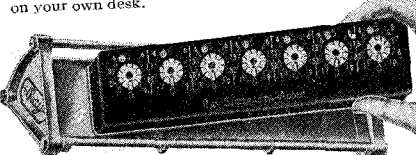
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

January 25.—A number of trenches on Hill 304 at Verdun change hands as the Germans succeed in wrenching them from the French. The French line is pierced, 500 prisoners are reported taken, and many guns captured. More fighting on Dead Man Hill is reported from the Verdun sector, together with a number of raids, in which both sides claim success. Lieutenant Guynemer brings down his twenty-seventh airplane in the latest engagement.

January 26.—Small success, according to London, attends a violent German attack on Verdun. The French claim to have won back practically all the ground lost at Hill 304, but the statement is disputed by Berlin.

January 27.—London admits that the situation at Verdun is uncertain, as the Germans hold a small part of Hill 304, which the French try repeatedly to retake. The British troops, further north, make a new attack on the German trenches in the Somme Valley, and take 350 prisoners in the neighborhood of Le Transloy.

Paris reports that Lieut. George Guynemer has brought down five enemy aeroplanes in three days, bringing his total up to thirty.

Seven hundred thousand inhabitants of the invaded regions of northern France are reported under enforced labor for the Germans, according to the Mayor of Ouchy.

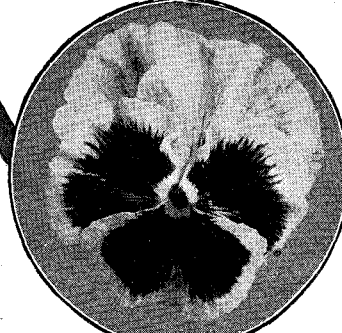
January 28.—Hill 304 continues to be the center of the fighting in the Verdun region. The German headquarters announce repeated French attacks on the position, all of which were failures. A hand-grenade fight between French and Germans on the side of the hill toward Morte Homme is reported from Paris, with the statement that there has been a heavy artillery bombardment of the position by French guns. At Les Eparges, on the heights of the Meuse, the French enter German trenches, find many dead and take much booty.

January 29.—Four times, according to London, the French attempt by counter-attack to win back the trenches on Hill 304 which were lost to the Germans on January 25. All of the charges are declared failures, and London admits further that the Germans did not lose a foot of ground.

A brisk attack by the British northeast of Armentières is reported from London, which adds that the raiders reached the third German line and brought back some prisoners. A raid near Vermelles is also announced.

January 30.—The French, according to word from London, announce that they have checked the German attacks on Hill 304, but give no indication that they have regained any of the ground recently lost to the German forces. The repulse of a German attack north of Badonviller is reported, with the capture of some prisoners by the French.

January 31.—The French report gains in Alsace, as two lines of German trenches near Leintrey are raided and prisoners taken. The British also take a number of prisoners near Le Transloy, repulsing German outposts on the Ancre.



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EASTERN FRONT

January 24.—In the Dobrudja, the Russians cut off the detachment of Bulgars which recently crossed the Danube and annihilate them. Reports have it that by this victory the danger of an immediate attack on Bessarabia is removed.

In the Riga sector, the Germans attack between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa, forcing the Russians back a mile and a half, the distance of their earlier advance.

January 25.—The German forces continue to win on the Riga front, making small advances of a few yards each day, admits London. The latest reports mention the capture of Russian fort positions on a six-mile front, and that prisoners to the total of 1,700 have been taken by the Germans in attacks on the River Aa.

January 26.—The Russians are twice driven out of positions along the River Aa, as the German forces take trenches on both sides of the stream, together with 500 additional prisoners. Russian efforts to stop the advance are temporarily successful, says Petrograd, as in one place near the river the Russians advance a mile, but are thrust back again; and near the Tirul marsh a German position, with some prisoners, is taken, but lost later.

January 28.—The Russians strike a smashing blow in the Teuton line, says London, as a mile-wide gap is torn in the ranks in Bukowina, close to the Roumanian frontier. Berlin admits that the offensives on the Sereth and Riga fronts have been temporarily stopt, and that near Meste Canesci many prisoners were taken by the Russians and the German line had to be withdrawn "because of superior pressure." The reorganized Roumanian Army is reported ready for a new offensive in the spring.

January 29.—Tho the Russians announce the capture of more than a thousand prisoners in their offensive near Meste Canesci, London now admits that they have not pushed the advantage. The Teutons, in a new position, are said to have repulsed further Russian advances.

On the Riga front a heavy snow-storm impedes the campaigning, and in Galicia a drawn battle is reported from the Zlota Lipa banks.

January 30.—Berlin reports the renewal of fighting on the Riga front, in the River Aa district, with development favorable to the Teutons. The Russian capture of prisoners, according to Petrograd, reached the total of 1,158 men and officers.

GENERAL

January 19.—A Berlin newspaper sets the total German losses in the war at 2,000,000 men, and estimates that there are about 7,000,000 men available, enough to carry on the fighting indefinitely.

January 25.—A small, unidentified German war-ship bombards the Suffolk coast of England during the night, inflicting slight damage. There was no panic, adds London, and no casualties.

In accordance with a recent ultimatum from the Entente, Greece presents an official apology to the Allies, expressing regret for the recent events in Athens when visiting troops were fired upon by the Greeks.

January 26.—The Russian Foreign Office indorses President Wilson's peace-address to the Senate, with the state-

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"The *serious* mistake is *not* made by the man who sets Nut Trees, but—by the man who does *NOT* set them."

Set a choice selection of these hardy, vigorous, "Northern Grown" Nut Trees about your home, or elsewhere on your estate—

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"Northern Grown" means specially bred to severe changes of climate and temperature, strong, vigorous, husky young trees, ready to offer unyielding resistance to severest weather; trees with a northern bred constitution that means successful growth and prolific bearing.

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English Walnuts

The Thomson Orchard, near Rochester, 228 Seedling Trees, the largest commercial bearing orchard in the East, produced in the Fall of 1915, 260 bushels of walnuts, 32 pounds to the bushel, the bulk of which sold at 25 cents per pound, wholesale, nearly \$2,000.00. This orchard has been in bearing many years, with occasional temperature 20 degrees below zero.

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are hardy and safe to plant in zero climates, early to bear, and produce the most delicious nut meats.

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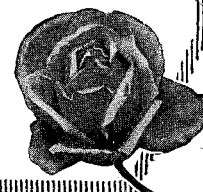
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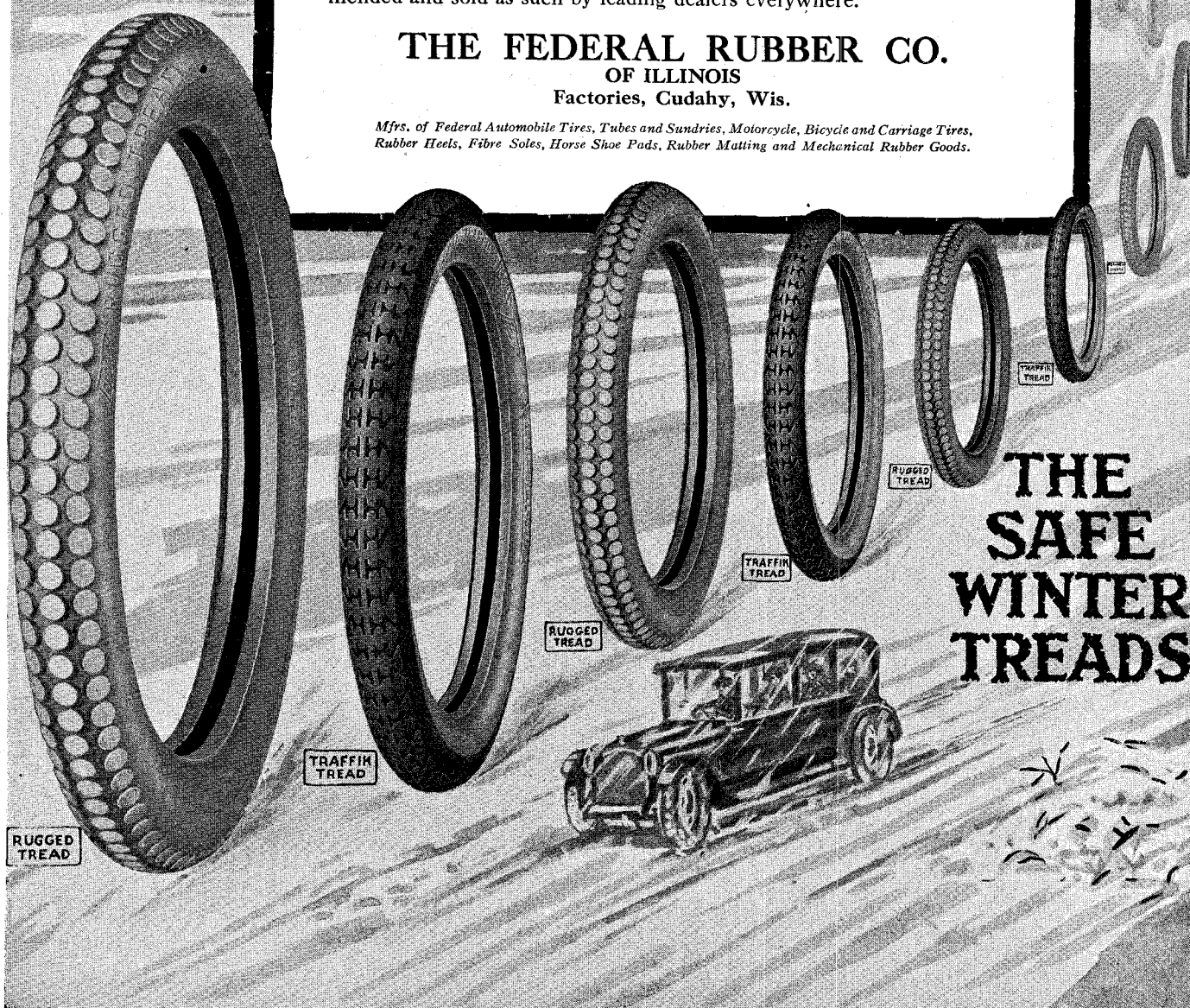
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ment that it has made a most favorable impression upon the Russian people.

Eleven hundred yards of Turkish first-line trenches southwest of Kut-el-Amara, together with portions of the second line, are taken by the British forces. London, which is responsible for the statement, adds that the Turkish losses were extremely heavy.

January 27.—A dispatch from Rotterdam states that the Germans in charge of Antwerp have succeeded in raising the German liner *Gneisenau*, which the Belgians sunk in the harbor-mouth in 1914, and have thus cleared the harbor for commercial use.

January 28.—The British auxiliary steamer *Laurentic*, of 14,892 tons, is sunk off the Irish coast by a U-boat or mine. One hundred and twenty-one of the crew of 300 are saved.

London hears that the British have resumed their offensive against the Turkish positions near Kut-el-Amara and retaken from the Mussulmans the trenches lost a few days before. Many counter-attacks are reported repulsed, and four hundred Turkish dead are found in the captured positions.

January 29.—New British gains are announced from the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara, as Turkish first and second lines are captured, along a front of 4,300 yards. Third- and fourth-line trenches on a front of 600 yards are also reported in British hands, while 127 prisoners are taken, and the number of dead is counted to 950.

Berlin announces the sinking, on January 25, of an Allied troop-ship in the Mediterranean by a German submarine. The vessel, which was crammed with soldiers, is said to have sunk in ten minutes.

January 31.—A semiofficial communication from Paris states that the French shot down 417 German aircraft in 1916.

Berlin states that more than 4,000,000 tons of shipping have been lost by the Allies since the opening of the war.

FOREIGN

January 25.—The Mikado dissolves the Japanese House of Representatives as a climax to a series of disturbances arising in the Diet due to the appointment of Count Terauchi as Premier last fall.

Fifty natives are killed and 200 injured in an earthquake on the Island of Bali, in the Malay Archipelago. More than 1,000 houses and factories are destroyed.

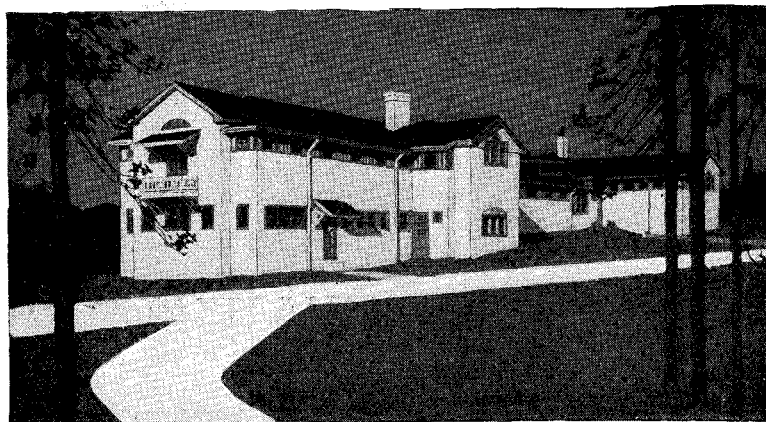
January 27.—King Alfonso signs the decree prohibiting Spanish vessels from plying between foreign ports. All voyages must begin or end in Spain. The sale of ships between Spanish subjects is also limited, and heavy penalties for violation of these laws are provided.

General Pershing's men are reported on the march northward in Mexico, on the way to the border. The entire body of 12,000 men are to be withdrawn at one time. Villistas are said to be advancing in the wake of the Americans as they leave El Valle, San Joaquin, and Charcos.

January 28.—Alfred Gonzales, President of Costa Rica, is deposed by the army, supported by a number of citizens. He is reported to have taken refuge in the American Legation.

January 29.—Evelyn Baring, first Earl of Cromer, for nearly a quarter of a century actual ruler of Egypt, dies suddenly in London, aged seventy-six.

January 31.—A plot to poison Premier



Cincinnati Golf Club House

Architects, Elzner & Anderson

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Lloyd-George is exposed as three women and one man are arrested in Derby, England, and charged with conspiracy to murder. All are said to be conscientious objectors to war.

The delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Assembly sign the new Mexican Constitution upon which they have been working for two months. Landholding by foreigners is prohibited, and all natural resources of the country are declared to be the property of the Government. The Catholic Church is also affected by the practical confiscation of its property.

DOMESTIC

January 24.—After the contract for new shells for the Navy had been awarded to the Hadfields Company, of Sheffield, England, it is given out that the British Government will not permit shell-deliveries until after the war. Secretary Daniels announces that in this case the contract will be awarded to an American firm at a higher cost.

January 26.—According to dispatches from Arivaca, Ariz., a number of Mexican troopers fire upon American cowboys in a fight near a settlement called Stonehouse. With the arrival of American reinforcements, the Mexican invaders are driven across the border.

The North Dakota House of Representatives, called the "Farmers' House," passes a bill calling for a new constitution for the State. The new constitution, it is believed, will call for State ownership of public utilities.

By a vote of 221 to 132, the House passes the Rivers and Harbors Bill, colloquially known as the "pork" bill, calling for disbursements of \$38,000,000 in internal improvements. The bill goes to the Senate after the resolution authorizing the President to veto items of the bill is beaten in session.

January 27.—Mayor Hiram C. Gill, as well as the Chief of Police, and an ex-Sheriff of Seattle are indicted for violation of the Federal antiliquor laws. The charge is that of smuggling liquor into Seattle under police protection and accepting bribes.

January 29.—President Wilson vetoes the Immigration Bill passed recently by Congress because of its literacy-test requirement. The test has been vetoed before by President Wilson, and by Presidents Taft and Cleveland, on the grounds that it is unfair. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to pass the bill over the President's veto.

The first Defense Bill, carrying a total of \$51,000,000 to be spent for coast fortifications, passes the House.

The Oregon House of Representatives passes the "bone-dry" bill, prohibiting the importation into the State of any liquors. The bill now goes to the Senate.

January 31.—Washington receives the German note prescribing unrestricted warfare at sea after February 1. A barred zone is defined, into which one American vessel, operating under certain regulations, will be allowed to go weekly. The note recalls all previous U-boat pledges given to the United States.

The Senate at Washington passes the Jones Bill to make Alaska a prohibition Territory. The bill would prohibit manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory and also the transportation thereto. It has not yet passed the House.

February 1.—Collector of the Port Malone closes the port of New York to all outgoing vessels upon Washington's receipt of the German note.



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*The Feature Which Won Its Supremacy
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A Six now rules in Motordom—where the trend, not long ago, was toward added cylinders. A Six holds all the worthwhile records. A Six outsells any other front-rank car. But it is the Super-Six, remember—with the Hudson invention—which added 80 per cent to six-cylinder efficiency.

The Light-Six type, some years ago, attained the heights of popularity. It so excelled the previous types that it was, for some years, the reigning type.

But engineers knew that in the Six at its best fully half of the power was being lost in vibration. They knew that friction and wear, within the motor, limited its endurance.

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What changed the condition was the Super-Six invention, made by Hudson engineers.

They discovered the fault in the Six. Then they worked out the remedy. The result was to add 80 per cent to efficiency, with no added size or cylinders.

That vast step forward made the Super-Six supreme. Never had a motor shown such power for its size, never such flexibility, never such endurance. That fact is still true. And the evidence is, it is bound to long remain true.

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For men who want a great car, no car in the field today approaches the Hudson Super-Six.

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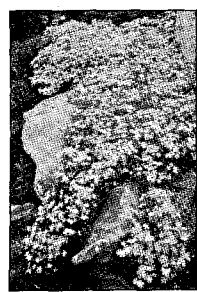
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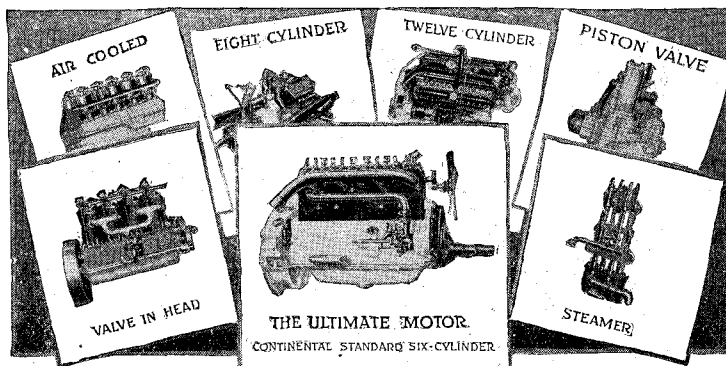
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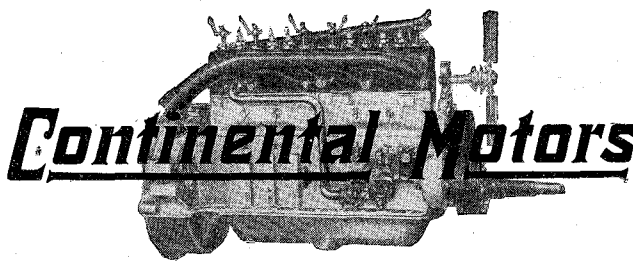
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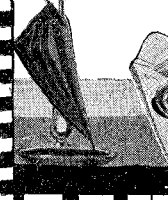
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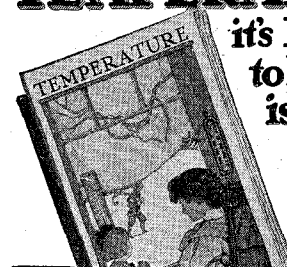
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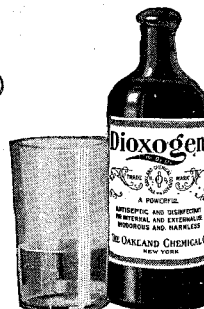
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Total this report—\$81,613.89.

Previously reported—\$77,016.15.

Grand total—\$158,630.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Rapping Somebody.—CITIZEN—"I see we have ordered a new aeroplane for our army."

SECRETARY OF WAR.—"Why, I thought we had one."—*Life*.

Cultivation.—"Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?"

"Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."—*Tit-Bits*.

His Best.—MINISTER—"And do you forgive your enemies?"

PENITENT.—"Well, I can't say I exactly forgive them, but I do my best to put them in a position where I can sympathize with them."—*Life*.

Fashion Forbids.—"I am not afraid that my daughter will ever marry in haste."

"Why not?"

"It will take at least six months to prepare any trousseau she would consider fit to marry in."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Useful.—"Now, this is the kind of movie I like. It's educational."

"Why, it's all about a vampire."

"Just so. I may meet a vampire some of these days and then I'll know how to protect myself."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

They All Try It.—"He's a clever photographer."

"Makes pictures of people as they look, I presume."

"Cleverer than that. He makes them as they think they look."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Slight Mistake.—Female passenger in airplane some thousands of feet up—excitedly, "Please, oh, please, won't you go down? I've just dropt my pearl cuff-button!"

"Calm yourself, madam—that's not your cuff-button, that's Lake Erie."—*Puck*.

Prolonging It.—Two English workmen were discussing the war.

"It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one.

"It will," replied the other.

"You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."—*Tit-Bits*.

One Way Out.—"Waiter," he said indulgently, and yet withal firmly, "I ordered one dozen oysters. Now, in my young days, one dozen comprised precisely twelve. Why, then, varlet, dost always bring but a paltry eleven?"

The waiter adjusted his serviette to the required position on his forearm and bowed elegantly. Likewise he went, "Ahem!"

"Sir," he said calmly and evenly, "none of our patrons care to sit thirteen at table."

It was just then that the explosion occurred.—*New York Telegraph.*

From Two Sides

I—THE ABOLITION OF VICTORY

The President said to the kangaroo:
"Don't jump as far as you're able to do."
To the kitten in front of the dog he said:
"Slow up a bit; you are getting ahead."

A policeman was trying to raise a nub
On a rioter's head with a locust club.
"Stop that!" cried the President. "Don't
you see

That you are attempting a victory?"

Little Louise on a summer day
Was beating her brother at croquet.
The President saw her, if you please.
"Tut, tut!" he said to little Louise.

The President noticed one bright morn
That weeds were racing with the corn.
He made no comment on what he saw.
He may have hoped it would be a draw.

A poor wretch, poised on a perilous brink,
Was trying to conquer a rage for drink.
Out of the tail of a saddened eye
The President saw as he hurried by.

He came to a church and found within
The preacher waging a fight with sin.
Stout were the blows the good man dealt;
Fierce was the pious rage he felt.

'Twas plain that the adversary vile
Must take the count in a little while.
The President thoughtfully shook his head.
"It's a difficult world," the President said.

—*E. D. Beach in the New York Tribune.*

II—A FABLE FOR CRITICS

The sole survivors of two wrecked ships
lived on adjacent desert islands. After
many years one of them managed to con-
struct a catamaran and sailed over to the
other island. He was met on the beach by
Survivor No. 2. No. 2 took a look at the
visitor, and then thoughtfully heaved a
dolomite at him. No. 1 accepted the
challenge, and replied with a similar bit
of applied geology.

Then they fit all over the place.

After a while, exhausted, they stopt to
rest.

A brilliant idea came to No. 1. "Why
not," he said, "cease fighting, and help
each other gather coconuts?"

No. 2 considered the proposition.

"Your idea has great Literary Merit,"
he replied. "But I am sure it is Imprac-
tical. It sounds to me like only an Iri-
descent Dream."

"I guess you are right," sighed No. 1.
"I have always heard that you can't
change Human Nature, and that we must
Face Facts, and not be misled by the
Utopian Visions of Amiable Pacifists. But
my idea did seem rather reasonable until
we remembered all these things."

Then they went to it again; and very
soon the sand-crabs were quarreling over
their whitening bones.—*H. C. T. in The
New York Tribune.*



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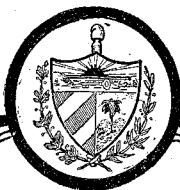
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE PRESENT DEBT TO US OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IT IS shown in a recent *Wall Street Journal* article that foreign countries are now in debt to the United States to the extent of a total of approximately \$2,500,000,000, and that owing to the return by them to us of our own securities since the war began our international credit position has been improved to the extent of more than \$4,500,000,000. The largest of our foreign debtors is Great Britain, whose new collateral loan of \$250,000,000 brings her borrowings in this country to over \$1,000,000,000, which is more than twice as much as any other country has borrowed here, and nearly as much as all the other foreign loans put together. France comes next with outstanding loans of approximately \$500,000,000.

In addition to a total of foreign loans placed in this country amounting to \$2,345,570,000, it is estimated that we have taken over \$150,000,000 of foreign government internal loan bonds since the war started, including \$55,000,000 of the two Canadian internal issues, more than that of Russian ten-year internal 5½s, some of the French Republic's last internal loan, and others.

Meanwhile, with the actual foreign indebtedness to us at the present time approximately \$2,500,000,000, our own indebtedness abroad has been reduced over \$2,000,000,000 by the repurchase of our own securities from foreign holders. So that there has been an improvement in our international credit position of \$4,500,000,000 simply through the repurchase of our own securities and making loans to foreign countries, which "goes a long way toward making us a creditor, instead of a debtor, nation." The outstanding foreign loans, with the offering basis, where known, and the due dates, are specified by *The Journal* as follows:

Anglo-French 5s, on 5½% basis.....	1920	\$500,000,000
British coll. loan on 5½% basis.....	1918	250,000,000
British coll. loan at 5.75% and 5.85%.....		300,000,000
British collateral loan at 6%.....		250,000,000
French collateral loan on 5½% basis.....		100,000,000
French commercial credits.....		140,000,000
British banks' extended 5% loan.....		50,000,000
Miscellaneous credits.....		*150,000,000
City of Paris 6s on 6.30% basis.....	1921	50,000,000
Bordeaux 6s on 6¼% basis.....	1919	12,000,000
Lyons 6s on 6¼% basis.....	1919	12,000,000
Marseilles 6s on 6¼% basis.....	1919	12,000,000
London Met. W. B'd 1-year 6% disc.....		6,400,000
Canada: Dominion 5s.....		75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s at 5¼%.....	1917	20,000,000
Provincial.....		95,175,000
Municipal.....		76,000,000
Newfoundland 5s at 5¼%.....	1919	5,000,000
Argentina 6s on 6¼% basis.....	1920	25,000,000
Three-year 6s on 6¼% basis.....	1917	5,000,000
One-year 5s on 4.70% basis.....	1917	18,500,000
One-year discounts 5% to 5½% basis.....		15,000,000
Six-months notes.....	1917	16,800,000
Russia three-year loan on 6½% basis.....		50,000,000
Five-year 5½s on 6½% basis.....	1921	25,000,000
Italy one-year 6s on 6% basis.....	1917	25,000,000
Switzerland 5s on 6% basis.....		10,000,000
Norway three-year 6s on 6% basis.....	1917	1,500,000
Seven-year 6s on 5.75% basis.....	1923	5,000,000
German one-year 6s.....	1917	10,000,000
Greece bank credits.....		7,000,000
Chile bank loan.....		6,000,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil serial 6s.....		5,500,000
Bogota, Colombia.....		5,000,000
China canal loan.....		3,000,000
Three-year 6s on 6.90% basis.....	1919	5,000,000
Panama serial 5s.....		1,200,000
Sinking fund 5s.....	1944	1,500,000
Bolivia bank loans.....		1,000,000
Total.....		\$2,345,575,000

*Estimated. Includes \$25,000,000 bank credit here for British grain purchases, about \$50,000,000 for British demand loans on collateral, and most of the rest for Russian.

WALL STREET'S BIGGEST YEAR IN A DECADE

During the year 1916, sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were the largest known since 1906, a fact which provides an interesting comment on statements often made in recent dull years that the world never again would see such stock-exchange activities as prevailed in earlier periods, one familiar reason given for the prediction being the absence of great leaders, while another was the changed conditions brought about by legislation, Government supervision, etc. Along with the statement as to sales of stocks was made another as to bonds, in which the trading set a new high record, while, as a whole, the financial transactions of the year were the most active the country had ever known. Sales of stocks in 1916 made an aggregate of 232,842,807 shares, against 172,000,000 in 1915. The bond sales reached \$1,171,625,250, which in round numbers was an increase of more than \$200,000,000 over the preceding year. Some other interesting data on the subject were printed recently in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

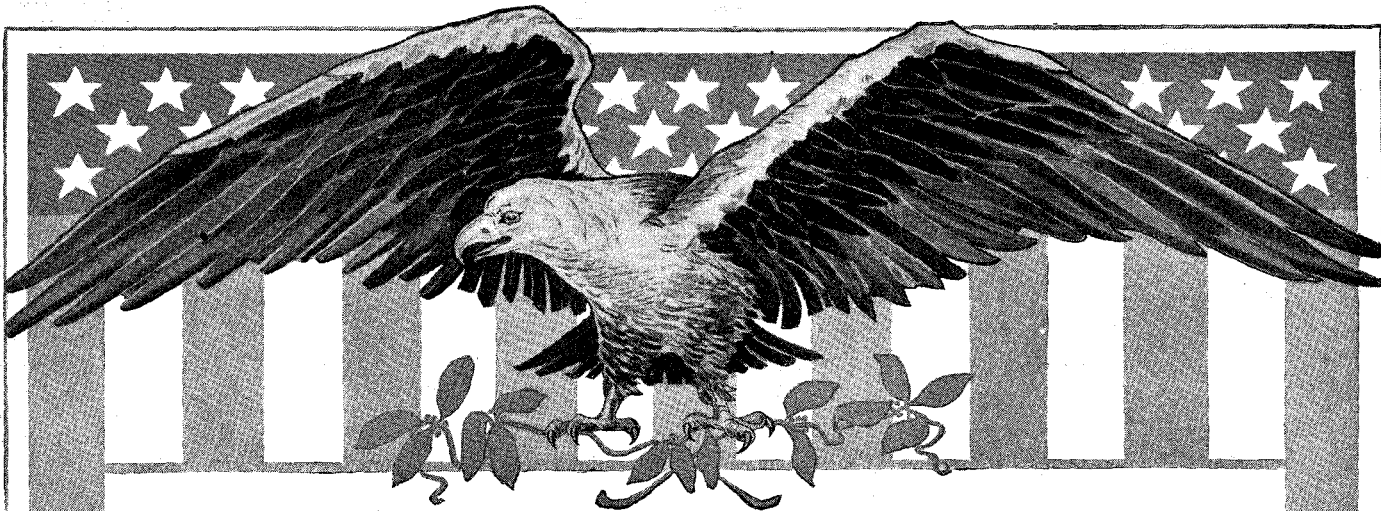
"These totals are exclusive of sales of 'odd lots' of stocks, which would swell the aggregate by many more millions; nor do they include 'over-the-counter' transactions in bonds, in which the dealings are virtually beyond computation. Quite as important in estimating the increased wealth of the country is the return by purchase to American investors of hundreds of millions of dollars of American securities—mostly high-grade bonds and shares—formerly owned by foreigners which were taken over privately and assimilated in the course of the tremendously active twelve months.

"Figures dealing with the country's foreign loans and the inflow of gold for the year—the latter item approximating \$700,000,000—but faintly convey the extent to which the domestic financial structure has been buttressed. Economists differ as to the immediate benefits derivable from these stupendous gold holdings, but are virtually at one in believing that this vast hoard of precious metal will make the United States financially and industrially supreme for years after the channels of international trade resume their normal flow.

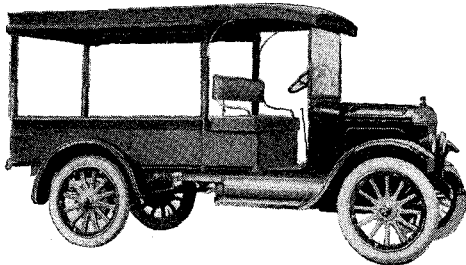
"Industrial conditions may be summarized by the statement that many contracts for peace-products have been placed as far ahead as 1918, while available supplies of copper and other base metals for the next six months have been largely preempted. This does not necessarily imply the maintenance of prevailing quotations for these and other commodities, nearly all of which rose during the year to record-breaking levels.

"Most encouraging auguries are offered by the transportation stocks, whose intrinsic worth was so firmly established in the final month of the year. Net earnings of the leading railway systems for the calendar year, exceeding \$1,000,000,000, are greater by one-third than those of 1913. Emergence of many minor roads from their long periods of receivership and financial embarrassment is one of the outstanding features in the country's great forward strides.

"Dealings in bonds on Exchange, at a par value of \$1,161,625,250, set a new record. The year's dealings in stocks have



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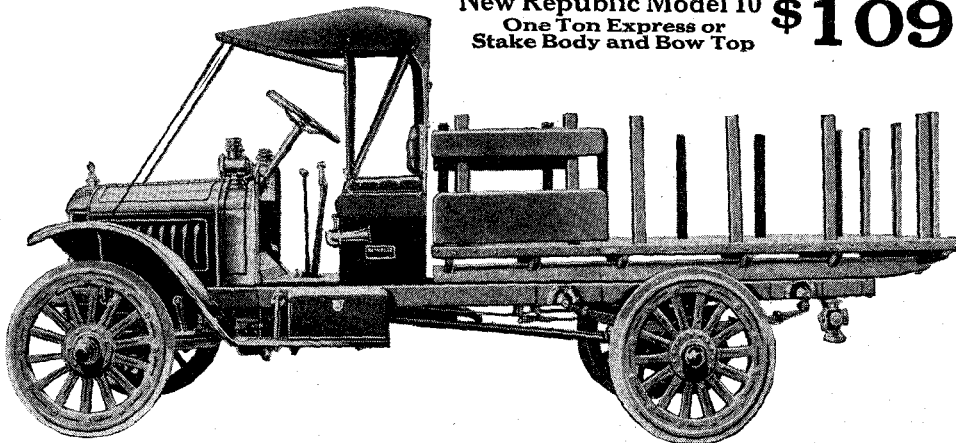
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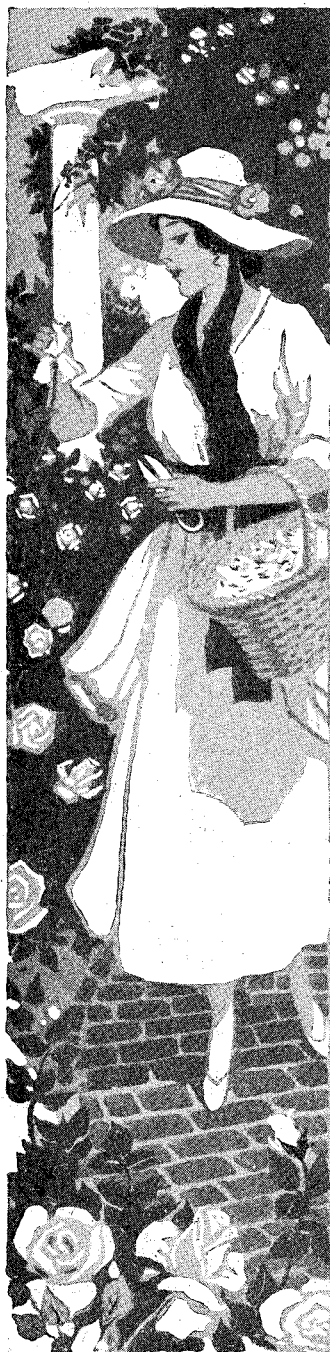
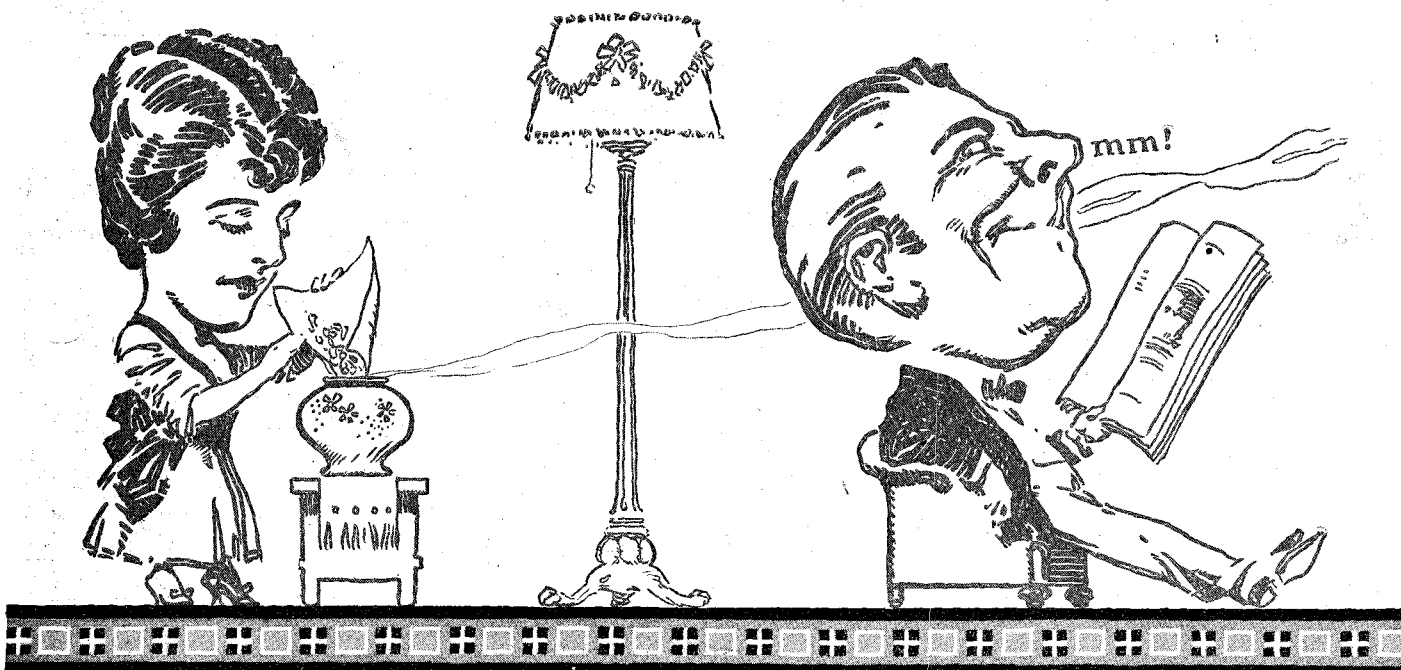
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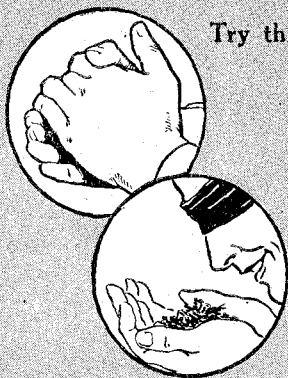
What a fragrant breath of Summer's blossoms those leaves exhale! Gathered and preserved for the joy of their delicious fragrance. Quite like the *pure fragrant* leaves of a good tobacco—ripened and blended and stored, handily, for your personal delight. "Your Nose Knows."

Fragrant as the leaves in the Rose Jar is

Tuxedo

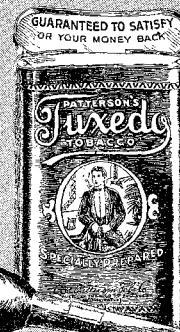
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been exceeded only on three previous occasions—in 1901, 1905, and 1906. The record was set in 1906, with 284,063,459 shares. There are seventy-six days during the year in which Stock-Exchange trading exceeded 2,000,000 shares, and on December 21 transactions reached the high-water mark of more than 3,000,000 shares. During the present century the days on which one million or more shares have been traded have been comparatively few—at any rate, between 1906 and 1915. The number of such days for the years since 1900 is:

	1,000,000- Share Days	2,000,000- Share Days	3,000,000- Share Days
1916.....	69	6	1
1915.....	47	0	0
1914.....	2	0	0
1913.....	0	0	0
1912.....	5	0	0
1911.....	12	0	0
1910.....	24	0	0
1909.....	51	0	0
1908.....	41	0	0
1907.....	44	3	0
1906.....	114	4	0
1905.....	105	0	0
1904.....	52	4	0
1903.....	12	0	0
1902.....	41	0	0
1901.....	83	11	2

"Total shares sold on the Exchange for the sixteen years of this century have been:

1916.....	232,842,807	1908.....	196,412,754
1915.....	172,960,600	1907.....	198,024,342
1914.....	47,966,310	1906.....	286,418,061
1913.....	86,023,456	1905.....	265,680,084
1912.....	135,485,936	1904.....	186,592,712
1911.....	128,746,115	1903.....	160,731,627
1910.....	165,331,748	1902.....	158,520,000
1909.....	215,198,510	1901.....	186,930,942

THE GROWTH IN OUR WEALTH LAST YEAR

From figures published in its annual summary at the beginning of the present year, *The Journal of Commerce* draws conclusions as to what was the extent of our growth in wealth in 1916. Our population increased about 1.6 per cent., the value of our agricultural products, at the same time, about 29.9 per cent., an increase due more to higher prices than to larger production, but in some cases a result reached in spite of smaller production. The writer says further:

"While wheat fell off in quantity from

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over 1,000,000,000 bushels to less than 640,000,000, or 36.7 per cent., the total value increased 9 per cent. The corn-crop was also over 15 per cent. smaller and more than 32 per cent. higher in value. Only a few crops show an increase in quantity, and these, with the exception of rice, show a much larger increase in value. Cotton, for instance, gained only from 11,101,000 to 11,511,000 in number of bales, or less than 4 per cent.; its total value advanced over 79 per cent., or from \$602,303,000 to \$1,078,711,000. These general results were largely due to the foreign demand caused by the war and the relative shortness of crops in most of the grains.

"For mineral products the record was more irregular. The aggregate value increased only about 9 per cent., but that of pig iron advanced over 88½ per cent., tho the output was only 32½ per cent. greater. For copper the quantity was 42 per cent. greater and the value 92 per cent. higher. In both these cases the war demand was mainly responsible. The coal-supply, both anthracite and bituminous, declined somewhat both in quantity and stated value. Petroleum was reduced over 16 per cent. in value, tho there was 6 per cent. increase in quantity.

"Among statistics of trade and finance it is shown that imports increased in value by 37 per cent. and exports by nearly 55 per cent. Railroad revenues advanced 17 per cent.; lake commerce in tonnage 29 per cent. New incorporations during the year were 70 per cent. more than the previous year and building construction 40 per cent. higher in cost. The amount of money in circulation was 11½ per cent. more, loans of national banks 15½ per cent. greater, and bank clearings 40 per cent. It is impossible to differentiate the cause and effects in these latter statistics, but all were affected by the kind of 'prosperity' that came from war in Europe, which was very unequally shared by the people of this country."

THE SHRINKAGE IN BRITISH SECURITIES

Since January 1, 1915, there occurred on the London Stock Exchange for 387 British issues a loss of \$1,750,000 in quoted values. For the month ending on December 18, the declines were approximately \$200,000,000. The greatest decline was shown in British and foreign Government stocks. American railway stocks, meanwhile, advanced. Since July 30, 1914, the day before Germany declared war on Russia, the decline in these 387 securities was \$2,915,000,000. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says further on this subject:

"Taking the depreciation during the past twelve months, it appears that the most striking decline took place, naturally, in British and foreign Government stocks, nine British and Indian securities showing a decrease of \$265,000,000, and thirty-one foreign Government stocks \$200,000,000. The decline has also been heavy in railroad issues, twenty-six British railway ordinary shares depreciating during the year \$60,000,000, eleven debenture stocks \$100,000,000, and thirteen preference stocks \$120,000,000. Twenty-four foreign railway securities (exclusive of Americans) depreciated to the extent of \$23,000,000.

"On the other hand, there were some noteworthy cases where the value of securities showed substantial appreciation over the twelve-month period. This appreciation was mainly manifested among the industrial securities, reflecting the war business and increased operations. A representative collection of thirty-eight commercial industrial shares added \$37,000,000 in value, six copper-mining shares increased \$52,000,000, seven shipping shares

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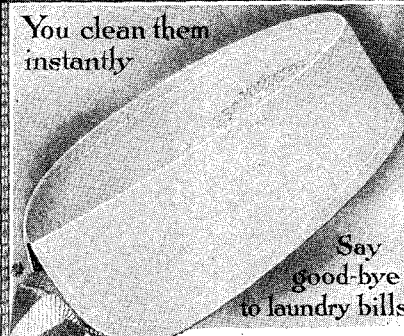
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\$19,000,000, and eight iron, coal, and steel shares \$18,000,000. Bank stocks, insurance shares, and South African mining shares also showed enhanced values, to a smaller extent.

"It is interesting to note that seventeen representative American railway stocks listed on the London Exchange showed the nominal increase of \$2,200,000 in value during the year, while sixteen American railway bonds declined \$2,450,000. The following table shows how the aggregate value of the 387 representative securities stood at the end of each month during the last year:

Dec., 1915...£2,907 millions	July, 1916...£2,893 millions
Jan., 1916...Valuation omit'd	Aug., 1916...£2,898 millions
Feb., 1916...£2,889 millions	Sept. 1916...£2,896 millions
Mar., 1916...£2,862 millions	Oct., 1916...£2,831 millions
Apr., 1916...£2,855 millions	Nov., 1916...£2,798 millions
May, 1916...£2,839 millions	Dec., 1916...£2,758 millions
June, 1916...£2,913 millions	

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SANDY—"Eh, man, do ye see that field o' wheat ower there?"

THE LAIRD—"I do."

SANDY—"A' weel, ye'll notice that the full heids hang down an' the empty ones stand up."—*Pearson's Weekly*.

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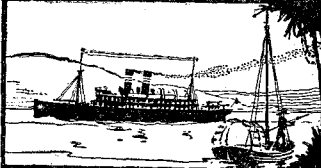


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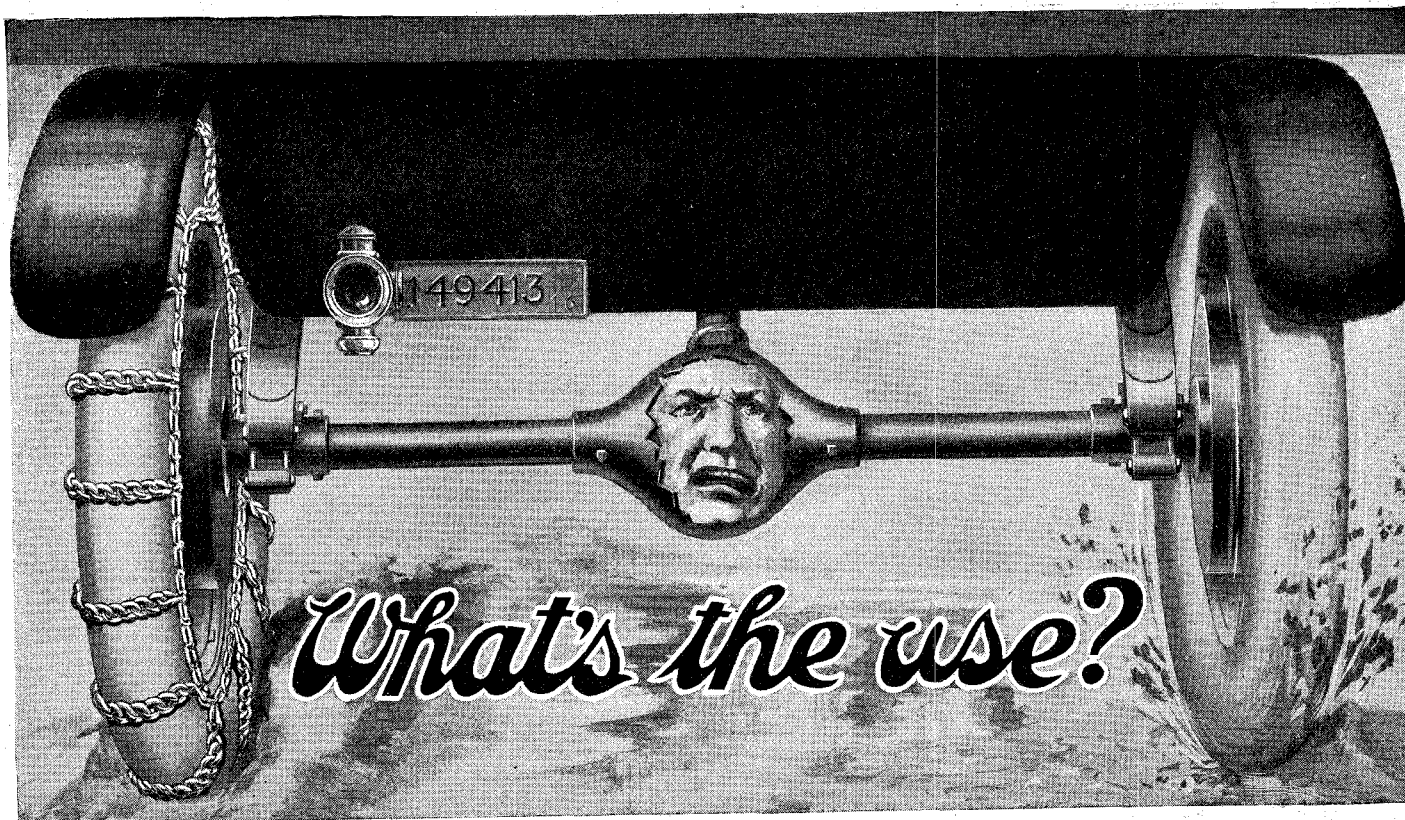
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Two chains, one on each rear wheel, are absolutely necessary—

One is rather a detriment and in most cases is even inclined to accentuate the skid and throw the car out of balance.

Is it any wonder the differential looks pained and worried when inexperienced motorists insist upon working it overtime?

Do you know the purpose of the differential and how it operates?

Without it no motor car would be able to turn a corner *evenly* and smoothly.

Power is supposed to be transmitted evenly to both driving wheels. When either of these wheels meets with resistance, the ever watchful differential transmits that power to the other where there is less resistance.

Now, what is the result when a chain is used *on only one wheel*?

A certain amount of resistance or gripping.

So the power naturally goes to the other wheel and as this has no gripping surface, it spins.

The specific purpose of the chain is thwarted, worse still, it has a natural tendency to accentuate the skid.

Furthermore, can't you see this spinning will unnecessarily *wear the tire* and throw your whole car out of alignment?

Suppose one of your brake rods smashed and only one remained effective. What would happen when you applied the one brake?

Your car would swerve, of course. An added uneven strain would be thrown upon the whole mechanism, doing probably irreparable damage.

The conditions are similar.

The necessity for brakes for both wheels and chains for both wheels is obvious and clearly defined.

If one chain would do the work, why use more?

But motorists and mechanics who are well posted *gaze with pity at the man who foolishly drives with only one chain* when two are absolutely necessary on the rear wheels and two on the front wheels are an added precaution.

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